THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey in Conference.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

The Emperor Napoleon remained in conference with the Sultan on the day of his departure for London for three-quarters of an hour. On the previous Sunday, Napoleon III also had held a private convereation with his august guest at St. Cloud, which lasted several hours, Djemil Pacha acting as interpreter. We have reason to believe that the Emperor took advantage of the Sultan's stay at Paris to again urge the friendly counsels which M. Bourree, on his nomination as Ambassador, had been charged to carry to Constantinople, and to which he made allusion in presenting his credentials. The Sultan, through both Fuad Pacha and Djemil Pacha, has expressed the most sincere gratitude for the friendship shown by the Emperor of the French, as to the integrity and stability of the Ottoman Empire, and has promised to devote all his efforts to the amelioration of the position of his Christian subjects, as France has continually advised him, as the only efficacious means of avoiding a new crisis in the East. We may therefore expect that on his return Abdul Aziz will inaugurate a series of salutary reforms.

Sentence of the Assassin Berezowski.

From the Brussels Nord.

The perpetrator of the attempt in the Bois de Boulogne has been found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to hard labor for life. The mitigated expiation of a crime which has caused Russia to quiver in her inmost fibre will, we fear, produce a disagreeable impression in that country. For ourselves, looking at the matter from a Western point of view, we should be almost tempted to congratulate ourselves on a result which, refusing to the assassin of the Czar the *prestige* of the scaffold, clothes him and his crime in the vulgar and ignominious livery of the convicted felon; but we scarcely expect this view to be taken in Russia. The people of that country—still primitive in their ideas, no doubt—do not imagine that the gallows or guillotine can ever serve as a pedestal to fame, or that a criminal is less guilty for having fired upon a man because that man happens to be an Emperor, with millions of existences attached to his. The French jury decided according to its conscience, and it is not for us to discuss its verdict, standing as it does on this inviolable ground; but if ever a reason of state ought to prevail, it is certainly in a case like this, in which one of the greatest principles of social conservation and mutual guarantee between people was at stake.

Dwellings for the Working Classes in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Emperor, it is known, has had erected in the Avenue Daumesnil forty-eight houses as specimens of dwellings for small families, the plan of which may be seen in the Exhibition. Each house contains three stories and cellars, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether 320,000f., or somewhat over 6000f. each, but on adding the purchase of the ground and the expense of levelling, the whole sum spent has been 510,000f. His Majesty has just made a gift of the whole to a co-operative society of workingmen, which is in the course of formation, for the construction of cheap dwellings.

Serious Illness of General Almonte.

General Almonte, who represented the Emperor Maximilian at Paris, is so ill that it has not been considered advisable as yet to announce to him the fatal news from Mexico.

ITALY.

The Cholera Raging in Sicily.

The official accounts of the cholera in Sicily, dated Palermo, the 29th of June and the 4th of July, report as follows:—In the province of Girgenti, from the 18th to the 27th of June, 2573 attacks, and 1371 deaths; Caltanisetta, from the 17th to the 27th, 1305 attacks, and 762 deaths; Trapani, from the 19th to the 27th, 17 attacks, and 13 deaths; Catania, from the 23d to the 28th, 107 attacks, and 55 deaths. For the week ending July 4, for the provinces of Catania, Caltanisetta, Girgetti, and Trapani, the attacks were 2383, and the deaths 1421. Palermo and Messina enjoy perfect health, and both have established cordons against infected districts.

RUSSIA.

The News of Maximilian's Death Received with Satisfaction in Warsaw.

From the Vienna Wanderer.

A communication from Warsaw relates some strange facts said to have taken place in the Polish city relative to the death of the Emperor Maximilian. At the official club, a banquet of young Russians and members of the Muscovite population, it declares, was given, at which Prince Azerbatoff, of St. Petersburg, passing through Warsaw to Paris by Vienna, proposed a toast in honor "of the conqueror of the audacious invaders of Mexico, President Juarez." This toast had been received with great applause by the company, composed of many Generals and Councillors of State. Several allusions were also made to the peace which Juarez was about to ressore to his country after having vanquished the rebels, who, like the insurgents of Poland, were upheld and excited by foreigners; also, to the great desire which Mexico felt to establish good relations with Russia. After the applause had somewhat subsided, Gen. Baron Hauke, director of the Warsaw Theatre and administrator of several Imperial places of amusement, rose to explain to those present how it was that Providence had reserved a disastrous end for the Emperor Maximilian. Among other things, he said:—

"It is well known that at the outset of the Polish revolution this Austrian Archduke, in concert with the Emperor Napoleon, had cast his eyes on the crown of Poland, that the Duke de Gramont had labored in that sense at Vienna, and that a Polish deputation had already been formed to offer the crown officially to Maximilian."

The General ended by asking what would have happened to the Archduke if, with the view of conquering the crown of Poland, he had put himself at the head of the insurgents and been taken prisoner.

Betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga to George I, King of Greece.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg.

The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna with George I, King of the Greeks, was celebrated on July 8, at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. The Emperor and the King wore the uniforms of Russian general officers, the former with the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour, and the latter with that of St. Andrew. The bride had on a white dress, laced with silver and sprinkled with roses; two long tresses of her hair, interwoven with strings of pearls, escaped from the rose-colored band that decorated her forehead, and fell over her shoulders. The Grand Duchess Alexandra-Josephovna, her mother, wore a robe of blue and white, sparkling with precious stones. All the foreign ambassadors and heads of missions were present. After the ceremony the Diplomatic Body breakfasted at the palace, and in the evening St. Petersburg, Tsarskoe-Selo, and Pavlowsky were brilliantly illuminated. Prince Humbert, of Italy, who was unexpectedly delayed in Berlin, arrived at Tsarskoe in time to be present at the marriage repast.

Effective Strength of the Russian Army.

From the Paris Situation.

According to statements in the St. Petersburg journals, the Russian army has been increased by 220,000 men since the close of the Crimean war. Its effective strength is at present 1,100,000, comprising 300,000 irregular troops. The military organization of the empire is such that, in case of war, the army could be raised to the imposing force of 1,500,000 men.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

The Close of the Campaign—No Disturbance at the Polls Anticipated.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—The closing speeches of the campaign are being made to-night. Maynard and other speakers are addressing the radicals from Governor Brownlow's house. The conservatives are speaking at the Lalor House. The meetings of Etheridge and Maynard for the past few days have been very exciting.

Colonel Williams, Maynard's opponent, was assaulted at Jacksboro. He was struck in the back with a large stone and severely handled at Clinton yesterday. A serious affray was avoided by the prudence of a few men.

Every arrangement has been made for a quiet election to-morrow, and the indications are that everything will pass off peaceably. The negroes vote at a separate poll. Governor Brownlow's instructions to the military are to keep away from the polls, but to be armed, and near enough to give prompt assistance if called upon. The Mayor and Governor have co-operated to be prepared for every contingency.

The Governor has issued a circular to the Black Leagues, asking them to go to the polls quietly, and exercise their rights like men; but if assaulted, to defend themselves like men.

The deepest earnestness and feeling pervade both parties, and every registered voter will be brought out.

The Candidates on the State Ticket.

The following is a list of the candidates of the two parties for State and United States offices:—

For Governor.

Radical.	*Conservative.*
William G. Brownlow.	Emerson Etheridge.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John Eaton.	Charles S. Cameron.

For Members of Congress.

District.	
1—R. R. Butler.	James White.
2—Horace Maynard.	John Williams.
3—Wm. B. Stokes.	E. G. Fleming.
4—James Mullins.	E. Cooper.
5—John Trimble.	Bailie Peyton.
6—S. M. Arnell.	D. B. Thomas.
7—I. R. Hawkins.	W. P. Caldwell.
8—D. A. Nunn.	J. W. Leftwich.

There is no office of Lieutenant-Governor in Tennessee. The Presidency of the Senate is virtually the same office. Messrs. Maynard, Stokes, Arnell, and Hawkins are at present among the representatives of the State in Congress.

The following are the platforms of the respective parties in Tennessee:—

The Radical Platform.

We, the representatives of the loyal people of Tennessee, in convention assembled, are thankful to Almighty God for the success of the arms of the United States over the army of traitors who sought to destroy the best Government yet known to man, thereby saving us and our posterity the blessings and privileges of republican institutions, and a solution of the heretofore doubtful problem that man is capable of self-government.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident":—

1. "That all men are created equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights," and therefore the law should afford equal protection to all in the exercise of these rights, and, so far as it can, insure perfect equality under the law.

2. That a state or nation should be governed, controlled, and directed by those who have saved it in times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and dangers, external and internal.

3. That a wise care for the public safety sometimes renders it necessary that those who have sought resolutely to overthrow a Government should not hastily be restored to the privileges of which they have deprived themselves by their crime of treason; certainly not until they have shown evidence of sincere repentance and a disposition as energetically to support as they have, in times past, sought to destroy it.

4. That Rebellion is disfranchisement, and armed attempts to overthrow our common Government treasonable expatriation; and the present franchise organic law is but the declaration of the handiwork of secession and rebellion. Those who have sought our country's ruin cannot be entrusted with its safety.

5. That lawless violence, reckless disregard of the rights of person and property, murder, assassination, arson, and kindred crimes must be put down by the strong arm of power, and be made to feel that law is indeed a terror to evil-doers.

6. Therefore, in accordance with the above principles, we fully endorse the policy and action of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in restricting the elective franchise to those who are not hostile to the Government, in extending it to those who proved their loyalty by imperilling their lives, and who need this privilege for their own protection, and in establishing a military organization which shall give necessary physical support to the moral power of the State Government, becoming a salutary terror to evil-doers and a cheerful hope to those who do well.

7. That the "privileges and immunities" guaranteed under the Constitution of our Union to the loyal from other States, and the pledge of freedom and equality in the Declaration of American Independence, shall be living truths and practical maxims in Tennessee, for the protection of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

8. That we have entire confidence in the integrity, wisdom, and ability of the Republican Union majority of Congress, and deem it signally fortunate that they, in whom alone the power resides to restore, preserve, and govern the country, have shown themselves so eminently fitted for these high duties, that no State should be admitted to representation in Congress without adopting the constitutional amendment.

9. That the Republican Union party of Tennessee are in favor of free speech and free discussion, and to this end we invite our friends from other States to come among us and discuss the great issues now before the people, and we pledge the Republican Union party of Tennessee to tolerate all legitimate discussion, and at the same time claiming equal privileges on our part, and that any interference to prevent this will be regarded as an unwarranted act and resisted to the last extremity.

10. That we honor the firmness, courage, and wisdom which have characterized the administration of our Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Wm. G. Brownlow, and while we sympathize with him in his bodily suffering, we admire the healthy mind, conclous to itself of rectitude, which bears with like equanimity the throes of pain and the perilous cares of state, and that we declare him the unanimous choice of the loyal people of Tennessee for our next Governor.

11. That we cover our faces with shame when we contemplate the disgrace brought upon our beloved State by the defection and degeneracy of her unprincipled adopted son, who, by the bullet of the assassin, has ascended to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and we shall cordially endorse any action of Congress which shall legitimately deprive him of continued power to disturb the peace of the country.

The Conservative Platform.

The Conservatives have declared their platform as follows:—

1. We are in favor of the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to support and defend the same.

2. We are the friends of peace and civil law, and that these great objects can be best promoted by legislation recognizing equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none.

3. We are in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges, and immunities of full and complete citizenship.

4. That our colored fellow-citizens, being now citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of Tennessee, and voters of this State, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens under the laws and Constitution of the United States and the State of Tennessee.

5. We are opposed to the repudiation of the national debt, and are in favor of equal taxation as the proper method of paying the same.

6. That the establishment of a standing army in our State, in time of peace, is a flagrant and dangerous encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, heavily oppressive to the taxpayer, and evidently designed to overawe voters at the ballot-box.

7. We cordially approve of the patriotic efforts of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in defending the Constitution, preserving the Union of the States, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

Sketch of William G. Brownlow, the Present Governer.

William G. Brownlow, the radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1805, and is, therefore, in his sixty-second year. Removing at the age of eighteen to Abington, he served as a regular apprentice to the trade of a house carpenter. His education had been imperfect in his early youth, but he economized the means which he acquired by dint of hard labor to instruct himself in later years. Entering the Ministry of the Methodist Church, he travelled the circuit for ten years.

During his officiation in the pulpit he became involved in a controversy with a Baptist minister who had assailed him. In this controversy "Parson" Brownlow exhibited those qualities which have ever since distinguished him as a politician.

According to his own biography he began his political career in Tennessee in 1828, by espousing the cause of John Quincy Adams against Andrew Jackson. For the last thirty years he has been the editor of a newspaper, first at Jonesboro, and more recently at Knoxville, his present home. Still retaining his ministerial office, in 1832 he was a delegate to the General Methodist Conference at Philadelphia From this period down to the war he advocated Whig principles, and was a sleepless and uncompromising foe of the Democracy.

When the South precipitated the war, and his State was on the verge of secession, he came out manfully against the disunionists. Whatever other virtues he lacked, or whatever were his original views as to slavery, he was certainly a devoted Union man. In his paper of May 25, 1861, when already a number of the Southern States had passed the ordinance of secession, he wrote:—"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am a Union man, and owe my allegiance to the Stars and Stripes of my country." Driven from East Tennessee, he sojourned in the North until he was enabled to return to Knoxville in the wake of Burnside's army of deliverance. At the election ordered in 1865 he was elected Governor of his State, and as the leader of the newly organized Republican, or more properly rapical party, he is a candidate for his own succession.

Sketch of Emerson Etheridge.

One of the organs of the conservative party gives the following outline of the career of its candidate for Governor:—

Mr. Etheridge is, we believe, a native of North Carolina, though his whole life from youth has been spent in this State, and in that section where he now resides. He first entered public life as a member of the Legislature in 1845, defeating the candidate of the opposing party in the face of an overwhelming majority. He even then gave evidence of the force of character and talent which has since matured him into one of the most dexterous and powerful political disputants who has ever appeared upon the hustings in this country. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and held the position for two terms, during which time he achieved a national reputation as one of the most thoroughly informed public men of the time, and as a skilful, courageous, and eloquent debater.

He was one of the few members who always commanded the attention of the House, and left that great theatre an acknowledged master of every weapon in the forensic armory—argument, invective, wit, and satire. In 1857 he was defeated in a contest with J. D. C. Atkins, an able and popular gentleman—a result in a great degree attributable to the over confidence of his friends. But two years afterwards he defeated the same opponent in one of the most memorable contests ever waged in this State, characterized, however, with a knightly courtesy on both sides equal to its ability and derceness. It was during this term of service that the political troubles of the country culminated in the civil war.

Mr. Etheridge's previous public career had been one of steadfast opposition to both of the mischievous sectionalisms whose collision had produced that calamity. His conviction of duty led him to espouse the cause of the Government, and, with his accustomed boldness, he took that position, and throughout the struggle maintained it with energy and fidelity. He was made Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861, and in Washington city gave his whole personal and official influence to the support of the war for the Union.

Riot at Kingston—Excitement at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31—11 o'clock P. M.—During speaking by Etheridge and Williams, at Kingston to-day, some negroes and radicals interrupted the meeting, when a riot ensued, one white man being shot. No other casualties are reported.

Maynard and Etheridge are addressing separate crowds here to-night, and there is a great deal of excitement in town.

The Late Riots and Guerilla Fighting at Purdy.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Nashville papers give particulars of the riot at Purdy, McNary county, last Saturday. While a colored man was speaking at a Union League flag raising, an insulting remark was made from the crowd, whereupon a general affray ensued. The Sheriff was mortally and Sergeant Harder badly wounded. Three citizens were accidentally shot during the riot.

Captain Hamilton's State Guard were attacked on Friday night by twenty guerillas. The fight lasted till daylight. The guard then charged the guerillas, driving them through the woods to the Tennessee river road. Three of the guerillas were wounded.

OBITUARY.

Catherine M. Sedgwick.

Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, a veteran and highly esteemed popular writer of the United States, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Minot, near Roxbury. She will be buried to-morrow, in her native town of Stockbridge. Miss Sedgwick was born in 1789, being at the time of her death in her seventy-eighth year. Her first book, entitled "A New England Tale," which appeared in 1822, gained her reputation and success. In 1824 she published a second tale, "Redwood," which was republished in England, and within a brief period translated into French, Italian, and Swedish. In 1827 was published "Hope Leslie; or, Early Times in America." All three of these works are remarkable for quickness and accuracy of observation, correct study, and great charm of style. In 1830 she issued "Clarence;" in 1832, "Le Bossu;" and in 1835, "The Linwoods;" and a collection of shorter tales. In the next three years she issued a series of books whose popularity was and continues so great that they may justly be called "people's books"—the "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man;" "Live and Let Live;" "Means and Ends, Home;" and "Love Token for Children." In 1841 she published, on her return from Europe, a charming volume of travel, "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" in 1845 appeared "Milton Harvey and Other Tales." In 1857 appeared from her pen a novel of American society, as graceful, lively, charming, and good as anything of her younger days, "Married or Single?" In 1858 she issued a life of Joseph Curtis, one of the best and most valued citizens of New York, which had also a wide circulation. She was the author, besides, of a great number of essays and stories in magazines, all pervaded and informed with her clear good sense, and graced by a charm of style of which she was the master during her whole life.

—Susan Young, widow of the late Lemuel Young, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., died on Wednesday, at the age of ninety-six years and two months. Her husband was in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension up to his death, which succeeded to the widow at his decease, and which she enjoyed up to her death.

—Mr. C. Otterstatter, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, walked out of his chamber window, a nights since, and fell to the ground, crushing his shoulder, and breaking several of his ribs. He had just returned from Franklin, where he had been in the habit of going out of his chamber window on to the roof of the porch, during the warm nights, and is supposed to have arisen from his bed not fully awake, and thinking he was still in Franklin, proceeded to pass out upon the roof of the porch, and met with the accident described.

SECOND EDITION

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

An Important Statement.

It Comes too Late to be Used Against Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Mr. Heustis, the newly appointed Warden of the Washington jail, states that when he was Consul in Canada, prior to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he met John H. Surratt there so frequently as to become familiar with his person, though not knowing him by the name of Surratt.

Further, that on the 14th of April, 1865, he met Surratt on the steps of the National Hotel in this city, recognized him as his Canada acquaintance, and shook hands with him; that on seeing him in the court room he recognized John H. Surratt as the person he met at the National Hotel on the day of the assassination. As the testimony has been closed, Mr. Hesutis cannot be placed on the stand.

The Unadilla National Bank Failure.

TROY, N. Y., August 1.—I learn upon authority that the secret of the turbulence of the people of Otsego county in reference to the affairs of the Unadilla Bank, arises from the fact that the farmers and nearly all others in that vicinity having money loaned it to the bank, and took the notes of the officers thereof, in order to avoid taxation. This fact is modifying public sympathy for these people.

Raphael Semmes' Reply to General Brisbin's "Greeting."

James S. Brisbin, U. S. A.—SIR:—In former times, when a person who had the honor of signing U. S. A. after his name felt aggrieved, he addressed a private note to the party who he supposed meant to offend him. Such a notefrom you would have found a ready response at my hands. This was a rule in the old service, where the uniform was a guarantee that the wearer of it was a gentleman. What changes the birth of the "New Nation" may have brought about among those who now wear shoulder-straps I am unable to say. As you have departed from this rule, I am constrained to regard you as one of those new men of the army, whose education has been defective, though I know nothing of your antecedents, never having heard of your name or fame until I read the incendiary speech delivered by you to the blacks of Lexington, Ky., the other day. Having voluntarily placed yourself without the pale of gentlemen by assaulting me, personally, through the newspapers, there is no other recourse left me—unless you should hereafter change your mind—but to reply to you through the same channel. I do live, I hope, by the grace of God, but not by the mercy of the Government of which you speak, since I purchased my personal safety with a consideration, which has long since been paid to and enjoyed by the other contracting party, to wit: the laying down of my arms and the disbandonment of my troops. There are, no doubt, plenty of such creatures as yourself, who would be glad of the opportunity to disgrace the Government under which they live, by counseling it to dishonor; but I have the satisfaction of believing there are other men in the United States army, besides the *canaille* of the Brisbin order who "run" the Freedmen's Bureau, affiliate with negroes for sinister purposes, and strike everything gentle in the land, in compliance with the base instincts with which an insecrutable Providence has created them. But I am wasting words on such nice fellows as yourself, and so, if you will permit me, I will close our correspondence by telling you that, in my judgment, no officer of the United States army, who entertained the sentiments of honor which should characterize a noble profession, could have written the coarse and slanderous attack upon my character which you have had the distinction of producing for the gratification of a certain class of blackguards, with whom, probably, you associate. RAPHAEL SEMMES.

George Francis Train on Woman Suffrage.

The following characteristic letter was addressed to the Woman Suffrage Association of St. Louis on their request for Mr. Train to lecture there for their cause, and to stump Kansas next fall:—

COTTAGE BY THE SEA, NEWPORT, R. I., July 15, 1867.—Dear Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Woman's Suffrage Association, St. Louis:—Mankind means womankind also. "The mothers of France make the men," said Bonaparte. Why should not the mothers, the wives, the daughters of America help make her statesmen? Virtue and vices are stereotyped during the tender days of youth. Place a straw across the rivulet, and how crooked becomes the river. Scar the sapling, and you gnarl the oak. When women vote their children will be taught patriotism and their country's laws. How often men take credit for that which belongs to women. Should not women, who manage their own business so well, assist in saving the nation?

Instinctively—Intuitively—Woman arrives at conclusions which man gains by reflection and reason. One of the absurdities of our poetical age is likening women to angels. A woman with wings, in a drawing-room, would create a sensation! No woman is complimented by calling her a Venus. Venus was the Goddess of Love—not of Virtue.

Men need refining. Let woman fulfil her God-like mission. She is nobler, purer, better than man. Society is unjustly organized. Man escapes censure and punishment for acts that damn the woman. Is this right? Let her vote, and the reformation begins.

I told the Senators on Pilot Knob that "Women would purify the polls. They would vote down houses of bad repute. They would vote down bar banks, put down groggeries, shut up the rum shops, and close the gin palaces." "What, Mr. Train," said a Fifth-avenue lady to me, "Would you drag our fair women down to the Bowery, to be polluted by coming in contact with the drunken orgies of a contested election?" "Most certainly not. I would have the Bowery throw away its pipe and whisky bottle, and dress itself in its Sunday clothes, and vote in the lady's parlor." Often the uneducated is more gentlemanly in a lady's presence than the so-called gentleman. Men that become debased in the society of men, become elevated in the society of women.

We have deprived woman of her embroidery, her tapestry, and her needle; next she will lose her sewing machine. What else has she to occupy her mind? Novels, gossip, and the rearing of children. Give her a vote to protect her property, and ambition is aroused, and woman will take her place as the true reformer.

As my word is my bond, I say Yes to the St. Louis lecture, and Yes to stumping Kansas. Let our election cry in this noble cause be—"Women—they should be unlied—to a man!"

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

—An Irishman wishing to express his idea of the inexhaustible supply of fish in the Irish waters, said there are so many fish in the sea that if you were to take every fish you could catch out of it, he didn't think there would be one less in it!

—Maximilian's saddle, valued at more than a thousand dollars in gold, has been presented by General Trevers, of the Mexican army, to Mr. C. H. Shelley, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington. The saddle is ornamented and inlaid with silver and gold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The Court met this morning in the old Quarter Sessions room, to hear and dispose of desertion cases.

City vs. Samuel Farrel. The defendant was charged with having deserted his family, and was sued by his wife for maintenance. Mrs. Farrel testified that her husband had deserted her, and had not, for a great while, done anything to aid her and his two children, one three years old and the other a mere babe. She was compelled to go to the Almshouse with her children about four months ago. Her husband never maltreated her otherwise than by refusing to live with or support her. He was a hostler in West Philadelphia, and made $10 per week.

The defendant said to the Court that he made only $6 per week, and was compelled to stay away from his wife a great deal, in order to attend to his work, but that he had always provided for his family as well as his limited means would permit.

Upon re-examination Mrs. Farrel said that she was persuaded by outside parties to leave her husband and did not think that she would have left him had it not been for their interference. Two persons, calling themselves ladies, advised her to go to the Almshouse, saying she would be better provided for there.

The Judge, seeing that this whole sad affair was brought about by evil-minded meddlers, advised the parties to return home together, and endeavor to live more peaceably in future. The case was continued, in order to see how the parties would follow the suggestion of the Court.

A hearing was had on a habeas corpus, brought at the instance of George Hyman, to obtain support from his father, Aaron Hyman, clothier, in South street, above Fifth. The relator testified that, so far as he knew, he was eighteen years old. He had been in the hospital about six months, and on the 5th of July he went to his father's house and asked for support; his father drove him from the house, saying that he would not give him a cent if he was dying. He himself was too weak from long sickness to work, and was forced to throw himself upon the Guardians of the Poor.

Upon cross-examination the boy said he left his father's home in 1863, about three months after the death of his mother, and went to sea. In February, 1864, he joined the navy, from which he was discharged in June following on account of sickness. Since then he has at different times been at sea, and engaged in different kinds of business, but had not received anything whatever towards his support.

Two certificates from physicians were produced, showing that the boy was affected with a disease of the lungs.

Counsel for the father stated to the Court that, if it were desired, he could produce respectable witnesses to prove the entire statement of the boy false; to prove also that the boy was an exceedingly bad and troublesome character; and also that the father, a sensible and good father, was perfectly willing to take the boy home and provide for him.

To this the boy replied that the father had threatened his life, and therefore he was afraid to go home.

The Judge concluded to continue the case, it being evident that a full hearing would take up the whole day, and thus interfere with regular business.

City vs. John W. Wolston. In this case the defendant was charged with having deserted his wife and child, and was sued by his wife for maintenance. Mrs. Wolston testified—That she was married to defendant on the 1st of August, 1861, and has one child, a girl, four years old; they were living on a farm at Chesnut Hill, belonging to his mother; when in June, 1866, her husband suddenly became sullen, refusing to speak to her, or to take any notice whatever of her; he neglected his business and neglected his family; the table that once was so sumptuously set, was very seldom provided with eatable food; on the evening of June 12 he struck her; on the evening of Wednesday, June 13 he beat her severely; and on the morning of June 14 she left him. For three months before that he had not recognized her as his wife; and in the latter part of April, 1865, he divided out the clothing and furniture, and ordered a boy to take what she claimed to her father's house in Coates street above Seventh. He then stated that he could not support more than one; he had another that he had supported for several years; afterwards this person, whom she, the wife, had heard called Elizabeth Perkenpine, went to live with him upon the farm.

Mrs. Wolston said that she had supported herself and child recently by teaching music, but that it had become necessary to have aid.

Mrs. Harbach, Mrs. Wolston's mother, testified that for several weeks previous to the separation her daughter had been accustomed to take food from her house in the city to the farm, and when she left home she saw marks of violence upon her person.

The young man who had worked for Mr. Wolston, at Chestnut Hill, testified that shortly before Mrs. Wolston left her husband she came to him for protection, saying that her husband had threatened to poison her. Also, that in April, 1866, Mr. Wolston loaded a wagon with furniture, that he said belonged to his wife, and told him to take it to her father's house, No. 744 Coates street.

It was in evidence that there were more than one hundred acres upon this farm, and that another person, who had to stock the farm, and pay $800 a year rent, cleared yearly $500; going to show that the defendant, who paid no rent whatever, should be able to make more.

The hearing has not yet been concluded.

GREAT STRIKE OF COLLIERS.—An extensive strike is going on among the colliers of the Oldham district, in England. Out of twenty-two pits, only six are working, and about nine hundred men, besides a large number of lads, are now idle, protesting against a reduction of twopence per ton in their wages.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 1, 1867.

There was a continuation this morning of the dullness which has characterized the market for many days. Speculation is at a dead halt, and there is no outside support whatever to any movement looking either to a rise or a fall. There appears to be no confidence whatever in any operations beyond the Government and other substantial securities. There was a moderate inquiry for Governments, at 107⅞ for June 7·30s; registered '62s at 109; and July 1865s at 108¼. The long loan of 1881 sold at 110, and registered 10-40s at 102.

State and City loans were in demand. For the 1st series of State 6s 101¼ was bid; for the 2d series 102½, though not offered under 102¾; and for the third series 102 was bid. The taxed loans of the city were freely selling at 96, and 100 was asked for the untaxed.

In the Share market there were no change of special moment. Pennsylvania Railroad was still weak at 53⅛. Reading was selling at 53¼ and interest. Small lots of Camden and Amboy brought 126½. The bids on the balance of the list were up to the general average, viz.: 122 for Philadelphia and Trenton, 64 for Norristown, 57 for Minehill, 35 for North Pennsylvania, 58½ for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, and 44½ for Northern Central.

In Canal and Bank stocks there were no sales of importance.

The best bids for Passenger Railroad stocks were as follows:—77 for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 29½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 37 for Union.

Our quotations for Bank stocks remain unchanged.

The Money Market is very easy, and there is no difficulty whatever in parties of good standing obtaining all the funds they desire on call at 4@5 per cent. The banks are discounting all the good short business paper that is offered. There is little of a prime character on the street.

Gold opened this morning at 140, and at 12½ o'clock stood at 140½.

—The exports of specie for the past eleven weeks amount to $25,512,299. For the week ending July 28 they amounted to $5,491,960. These shipments have been on a larger scale than was expected in view of the glut of gold in Europe; the Bank of England having held £22,541,231 of coin and bullion on the 10th instant, while at the end of June the Bank of France held the still larger sum of £35,100,000. It is a matter of considerable interest and speculation how long this stagnation of capital will last, and what channels of employment it will be likely to find. The opinion is entertained by many on this side of the Atlantic that a portion of the immense amount of capital now lying idle in the United Kingdom and on the Continent will be attracted by enterprises in the United States; and there is little doubt that, if the political reconstruction of the Southern States was an accomplished fact, the attention of European capitalists would, in the present state of monetary affairs in the Old World, be directed to our vast undeveloped sources of wealth. Sooner or later the political end in view will have been attained; but meanwhile we shall have missed an opportunity which may not soon occur again; for so long as reconstruction is not fully consummated the ultimate result is open to doubt, and this creates sufficient distrust of the future to check the flow of foreign capital in this direction and to operate unfavorably upon our national credit.

—The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at this post sends us the following statement of the business of his office for the month of July 1867:—

CR.

Balances on hand July 1		$10,358,831·45
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury, including Customs	$3,388,969·23	
Post Office Fund	24,270·13	
Interest Fund	2,259,404·88	
Disburser's Fund	2,030,048·80	7,702,819·64
		$18,061,650·49

DR.

Payments during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury	$5,890,711·17	
Post Office	79,284·17	
Interest	2,518,305·71	
Disbursers	1,282,767·81	$9,840,068·86
Balance at close of business this day		$8,221,621·63

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Balance due to Depositors on July 1	$169,100
Repayment to Depositors during the month	25,000
Balances due to Depositors July 31	144,100
Fractional Currency redeemed during the month	202,219

—The *World* of this morning says of the New York market:—

"The stock market opened strong, and prices were advancing too rapidly for the bulls who sold last week, and have been waiting ever since to buy at lower prices. Accordingly these parties betook themselves to selling again, and used all their power and influence to cause others to do the same. Prices declined, and the market was unsettled by the engineering tactics of the bulls, who are bears for this occasion. Some of the Erie operators sold out their stocks to-day, realizing their profits, and in the expectation that the moral effect of sales by them would bring about a tumble in Erie, of which they intend to avail themselves by buying. The natural strength of the market, however, places it beyond the power of any clique or set of operators to bring about any material decline in prices."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$500 U S 6s, 1881..cp..c	110	100 sh Read R	b30. 53⅜
$1000 U S 10-40s..rg	102	do	b60. 53⅜
$300 City 6s, New	99¾	do	85w n. 53⅜
$400 do. New	99⅝	do	85w n. 53⅜
1 sh Cam & Am	126¾	do	reg & in. 53⅜
7 sh Leh N stk	45⅞	do	810 lat. 53⅜
100 sh Read R	53⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; old 5-20s, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102¼@102⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Gold, 139⅞@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do, new, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do. June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., October, 1864, 118@118⅛; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅝@116; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 140@140¼. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 1.—The receipts and stocks of Flour continue very small, and prices of choice grades are pretty well maintained, but common qualities are nominal. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·25; extras at $8·50@11 for old and new Wheat; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11·50@12·50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12·50; and 300 barrels new white Wheat at $13·25@14·50. Rye Flour sells at $8·25@8·50. 300 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, and some holders are asking an advance; sales of 800 bushels choice new red at $2·35@2·37. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania at $1·45. Corn supplies come forward slowly, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of yellow at $1·18, and Western mixed at $1·11@1·12. Oats remain as last quoted; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 90@93c. for old, and 80@83c. for new.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHI

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Removal of Throckmorton.

From the Tribune.

The Military Commanders in the South have responsibilities as heavy as their powers are great; they are masters of the situation, and for whatever they do or leave undone will be held to the strictest accountability. Very little has yet been done in any of the five districts of which the people disapprove, and they will most certainly and heartily approve of the removal of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, of which we are advised by telegraph. This was an act which General Sheridan seriously meditated, and he had, we believe, decided upon it when Stanbery's opinion was published, and Grant requested that all removals of civil officers should be for the time suspended. Sheridan was convinced that the removal of Governor Throckmorton was necessary to maintain good order in Texas. The North has long held the opinion tersely expressed in the order of removal, that Throckmorton was "an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law."

Governor Throckmorton, a Rebel Governor, elected in opposition to the feeble Union party of that State, began his administration by pledging himself to support the laws of the United States, and to aid the policy of reconstruction. We do him but justice in saying that we recall no act of his that directly opposed the laws. Unlike Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, he did not counsel the people to prevent reconstruction by refusing to register, and seems to have carefully avoided all open opposition. But he has been guilty of actual opposition as dangerous. He denounced the Reconstruction bill as unjust and tyrannical; approved the odious labor system made by the Legislature, and its other acts intended to keep the freedmen in virtual slavery. He has defeated the intent of the Reconstruction laws by systematically neglecting to execute them; he has refused to assert his authority, and has allowed his disloyal subordinates to act without rein or check; he has abandoned the State to the rule of outlaws, has encouraged murder by neglecting to punish murderers, and has never taken one honest, manly step to make the laws of the United States respected and obeyed. He is a secret and bitter foe of reconstruction, or a weak and timid man who has become the tool of conspirators and desperadoes. In either case he deserved removal; there is no plea that can be received in its favor; we point to the condition of Texas in answer to all excuses, and say that the Governor who makes no effort to suppress a reign of terror, permits it and connives at it, and should be summarily turned out of the office he is unfit to fill.

The Lindley murder is one of the notorious instances of Governor Throckmorton's neglect. The Rev. Mr. Lindley was a Union man whose son had been murdered by Rebels, who afterwards were arrested; while attempting to escape two of them were shot by Major Carpenter, and, it is said, by Mr. Lindley. Lindley was placed in jail, whence he wrote to General Heintzelman, declaring that his life was in danger because of his Union principles. Application was made by General Heintzelman to Governor Throckmorton, who replied that Lindley was in no danger from mob violence, and that he would write to the authorities of Bell county, and impress the necessity of strict compliance with the law. Two weeks had not passed before Mr. Lindley, his son, and another prisoner were murdered in jail by a mob of thirty men. So far did Governor Throckmorton's protection extend! Nor did he ever take any steps to punish the assassins, or to remove the civil authorities of Bell county for their guilt. This is but one instance out of hundreds. When, in May last, he sought to convince the freedmen that their best friends were in the Conservative party, the Colored Union Committee truthfully replied: "You have shown no zeal in bringing to justice the many parties in this State who have committed outrages upon Union men and freedmen. We have made diligent search and inquiry, and we have found no case where the murderer has been convicted by a civil tribunal. Your whole action, from the day you deserted the Union cause and took up arms against the United States Government to the present time has been one sstruggle against the loyal sentiment in this State." Thus it was, and thus it is. But a short time since we printed the official report of Colonel Sinclair, Superintendent of the Registration in Northeastern Texas, who says that the freedmen are ruled by the shot-gun and the revolver; that they are ignorant of their rights, and afraid to make complaints, and that they will not be allowed to register a vote unless protected by the power of the army. They are shot down daily by gangs of cutthroats, who, when brought before the civil courts, are liberated by the judges, and ride off not only in safety, but in triumph.

General Griffin, in command of the State, with an insufficient military force, could not suppress this insurrection. He had the civil authorities against him; he had Governor Throckmorton to thwart him. There were but two ways of restoring order; the first was to send a standing army into Texas; the second to remove Governor Throckmorton. All loyal men prefer the latter. The true policy is not to crush a disloyal civil government in Texas, but to establish one that shall be loyal. General Sheridan has courageously done his duty, and although he may himself be removed for having thrust a bad man from power, he has left to the President the responsibility of turning him out and restoring a Rebel to the gubernatorial chair.

Governor E. M. Pease is a native of Connecticut, who has been a resident of Texas since 1833. He is a lawyer of eminence, and was a consistent Union man throughout the war. He has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was Republican candidate for Governor last year, against Throckmorton, and received 12,051 votes to 48,631 for his opponent.

The President and Reconstruction—Intended Removal of Sheridan.

From the Times.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the intended removal of General Sheridan by the President. All accounts concur in representing it as resolved upon, despite the warnings and remonstrances which the rumor has elicited.

It is difficult to reconcile the President's action in the matter with any intelligent desire for the welfare of the South or the harmony of the Union. The purpose imputed to him in regard to Sheridan would be manifest, and even consistent, if the Administration were intent upon complicating the quarrel with Congress, intensifying the distrust and hostility entertained by the North towards Mr. Johnson, and adding to the difficulties which overshadow the South.

For the promotion of these objects nothing could be more efficacious than the transfer of Sheridan to another sphere of duty. On any other supposition, it is incomprehensible. To call it statesmanship would be an unpardonable perversion of the term. To hold it up to admiration as an intrepid devotion to constitutional principles would, in the circumstances, be simply ridiculous. The most that can be said in its extenuation is that it is an exercise of the obstinacy which has marked the President's proceedings since the beginning of his differences with the Republican party. He has said and done so much unwisely, wantonly, with no other result than an increase of partisan bitterness and strife, that we ought perhaps to receive each succeeding display of temper without surprise. Nevertheless, in the present case, it is singularly unfortunate. And we predict that the blow, when struck, will do more harm to the President who aims it than the General at whom it is aimed.

We have never been unqualified eulogists of General Sheridan. His mode of acting has been more than once the subject of animadversion in these columns; and the tone of some of his despatches has not accorded with current ideas of military discipline. Apart from these defects of manner and temper, his course as District Commander has earned the confidence and approval of the Union party. It is felt that he has acted uniformly in the interest of the loyal population of his District, and in hearty sympathy with the policy upheld by Congress. He has carried out its views in his administration of the law. His deposition of notoriously untrustworthy civil officers has been indorsed by Congress, which thus made his acts its own. His removal, therefore, will be a fresh issue raised by the President, who is powerless except in the display of spite, with the representatives of the people, whose measures the people approve, and whose power in the premises is virtually absolute. Is this folly only, or the madness that rushes to destruction?

The country will see in the removal of Sheridan another instance of the President's hostility to the administration of the Reconstruction law—another illustration of his determination, if possible, to thwart the clearly expressed intentions of its authors. The recent session deprived him of the pretexts afforded by Mr. Stanbery's opinions. He can no longer undertake to instruct the Military Commanders in a sense at variance with the well-understood purposes of the law. He has been deprived of authority to meddle with the doings of the commanders, or to dictate the line they shall take. The power to remove the commanders has, however, been left in his hands, and now that Congress has separated, he turns round and uses this power to remove and punish Sheridan, whose sole offense is a faithful compliance with the will of Congress. This, and this only, is the light in which the removal will appear. The President's Washington organ resorts to special pleading, and argues that while the object of Congress implies "pacifying the country and restoring harmony to the Union," the conduct of Sheridan has promoted the opposite results. A fallacy so transparent will not deceive anybody. Sheridan is to be removed, not because he defeats the object of the law—for Congress has declared that he fulfils it—but because his fidelity to the authorized principles and rules of reconstruction has exposed him to the anger of Rebels and the vindictiveness of the President. He is to be punished, in fact, for the faithful performance of his duty. And the *National Intelligencer* proclaims that any other of "the Southern satraps" who, by a similar course, may provoke the Executive displeasure, will share Sheridan's fate. By the abuse of the power of removal, then, the President desires to obstruct the working of the law, and to secure the application of his own views through the agency of more accommodating district commanders.

There is more than bad judgment in this case. Practically, there is bad faith. Weeks ago a disposition to remove Sheridan was attributed to the President, and was disclaimed by journals and correspondents in his behalf. It was alleged that the purpose, if it had ever been entertained, was abandoned. In this way the impression was created that the district commanders would remain unmolested by the Executive. The House, unwilling to rely upon the professions of his friends, provided for the abrogation of his power of removal; but the Senate, reposing greater confidence in his good faith, objected to the provision, and it was omitted from the bill as enacted. Certain it is that the power to remove would have been annulled as distinctly as the power to direct, but for the conciliatory course of Senators who believe that to this extent the President might be trusted. See now how he justifies their moderation and exemplifies his title to confidence! The only authority which Congress leaves him possessed of he exercises to the detriment of its policy. Professing respect for its will, and a determination to carry out its law, his first step is to punish a district commander because he abides by the law rather than the caprices of Mr. Johnson. It was in view of a contingency like this that a demand was urged for a brief adjournment. That demand was resisted as unnecessary, because, forsooth, obstruction need be no more feared from the President. But the removal of Sheridan will demonstrate a readiness to obstruct the operation of the law to the extent of the opportunities still controlled by the Executive.

In the presence of this unexpected difficulty, the country will turn anxiously, yet hopefully, to General Grant, as the virtual administrator of the law. He is invested "with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted" to district commanders. The President may, indeed, remove the latter, and may appoint others prepared to do his bidding. But that is all. In General Grant is vested the far more important power of revising the action of the President's nominees, reversing what they may do amiss, and directing to be done whatever to his judgment may seem requisite for the safe working of reconstruction. The responsibility, the fidelity, the sagacity of General Grant constitute the only guarantee vouchsafed to us for the adequate enforcement of the conditions dictated by Congress in the spirit in which they were conceived. To this quarter we look trustfully for the efficiency and the peace which are most unwisely denied by Mr. Johnson.

The Next Presidency—The Canvass Commenced.

From the Herald.

The campaign for the next Presidency has opened; half-a-dozen candidates are already before the public, paced and lauded by their respective adherents and admirers, and the canvass is active, for and against, on all the names. The most significant point developed thus far is the shy fighting against Grant from all the factions. Representative journals of all the Republican cliques discuss the Presidency with gusto so long as they are permitted to merely laud their little favorites—to mention the virtues and claims of Chase, Stanton, Colfax, and Old Ben Wade; but no sooner is the name of Grant heard than there is a sudden change in their manners. It is amusing in such circumstances to hear them deprecate the discussion of the Presidency. They say it is too soon. They urge, then, that the Presidency should be untouched for some time yet, and argue that there are a great many other topics that naturally precede it and ought to be settled first. They run hurriedly over the list of national troubles—reconstruction and the ten torn-up States, the national debt, the Indian war, and so on. This shallow dodge to escape from what they fear to face will avail but little; for the people have already seen and determined that all these national evils are to be settled by settling the great question of the Presidency. The settlement of the Presidency is the necessary preliminary to all other settlements in matters of national policy. It is at the root of all; it underlies and involves all; it is the great first fact for the next period in the life of the country; and if it is settled right all other points will settle themselves in harmonious accordance with it; while any attempt to patch up an arrangement of great national topics in advance of this settlement, and without reference to it, must inevitably end in failure.

One of the more advanced of the Republican organs puts its opposition to Grant on a rather broader basis. It is afraid that, may be, he is not a good enough Republican. It does not know enough of his principles to feel sure of his fidelity or to be satisfied that he is such a true representative of the power and greatness of the nation—so in sympathy with the mass of the people as to make him their proper Executive. It is one of the astonishing things of the age that there are pigmy people—men who have never done anything better in the world than write trashy politics and try experiments on their own precious digestion with bran bread—who have yet the ineffable impudence to stand up and question the fidelity and the genius of a man with General Grant's history. It is the strongest of contradictions that in the United States, whose whole people are entitled to honor for what they have done more than for what they have said, whose greatness is in their achievements, not in their speeches—in the ideas they have wrought into tremendous facts rather than framed in fine sentences—it is a strange contradiction that in such a country, in the midst of such a people, that man should be decried and questioned who has given the most direct evidence that he is a real type of the people, in having done more than any other man, and said less. To this Wendell Phillips argument—this phrasemonger's notion—that the man who has led the American people to the most wonderful achievements of the age has no ideas and no principles, because he has not written and will not write political letters to two or three men in Massachusetts, we will make no serious answer.

Yet we are happy to be able to state that General Grant has a platform, and one that will bear comparison with the platform of any professed politician in the country. His first plank relates to what the American people should do. He believes they should cultivate the soil. He holds that it ought to be the ambition of every American citizen to be a good farmer, and acknowledges and declares that that is his own "greatest ambition." His reduction of Vicksburg, his capture of Chattanooga, and final destruction of all the Rebel armies, were only incidents in his career, and each success welcome as bringing nearer the happy day when he should go home and smell the fresh earth and take a pride in the ripened grain of his farm. From this natural occupation a man may turn for one paramount reason—his duty to his country. To mind that duty is the first great thing a man has to do in life. This is another plank in the platform, and this will disgust the radicals, who believe that a man's first duty is not to his country, but to his party. Grant also holds that when a man has performed this duty he ought to retire to private life. This point in the candidate's principles is expected to secure him the opposition of all the office-holders, including Seward, Welles, and Stanton, who will never retire to private life if they can help it. Grant believes that he has done his duty, and feels, at all events, that he has earnestly tried to do it; nevertheless, if the country still calls, he is ready. If the people wish to give him the Presidency he will take it; he will defer his retirement at the national bidding, though when he has done his duty in that line for four or eight years he will expect to be allowed to go home, giving up politics and every possible public office.

This is the best platform ever laid down since the first invention of that dangerous piece of political machinery. We are aware, however, that it does not tell what the party men want to know, and will not silence their clamor; for it gives no indication how they may get at the candidate with their bargains. When a partisan journal declares that it does not know a public man's principles, it means that it does not know his price; it means that the clique it represents has not yet had a chance to see the candidate and find out how he stands with respect to their little games—whether he will concede this post office or that ministry in consideration of the support of the faction; and exactly this is what is meant by those Republican journals who say they do not know the principles of the man whose principles are ineffaceably written in the history of the war. They say to mention his name for the Presidency is premature. It will always be premature till they have made their bargains, and thus they will be telling their readers it is premature when the people with unanimous decision have declared by ballot that Grant is the man.

A Trap for General Grant.

From the World.

Although General Grant has no experience in the crooked ways of politics, he is too shrewd and cautious to be drawn into a Republican ambuscade. The only reason why any part of the Republican party have proposed him for the Presidency, is their fear that he may be nominated by the Democrats. There is nothing in his character or his antecedents which can recommend him to the Republicans. He was bred, and, as we may say, born a Democrat; his father being a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, as the public well know from the conversation between him and President Johnson, reported in the newspapers last year. During the war General Grant won all his laurels by hard and skilful fighting, never once attempting to court the party in power by incense to their black idol. At the close of the war, the terms of surrender he accorded to General Lee and the Rebel army were so liberal and generous as to give universal dissatisfaction to the Republican party. When the Southern State Governments had been reconstructed under the auspices of President Johnson, General Grant made a tour of inspection in the South and reported that the people gave satisfactory proofs of loyalty, and deserved to be trusted. This was about the time of the first meeting of Congress after the war, and so hostile was General Grant's report deemed to the spirit and policy of that body, and so favorable to the immediate admission of the Southern Representatives, that Mr. Sumner bitterly denounced it, in his place in the Senate, as a "white-washing report," and compared it to an odious Democratic document sent to Congress ten years before palliating the "border ruffian" outrages in Kansas. General Grant's personal character is as little in harmony with the Republican party as is his past history. His cool, imperturbable temperament is singularly at variance with the impatient ardor and hot ebullitions in which the Republicans resemble all revolutionary parties.

General Grant and his well-wishers have reason to suspect something sinister when a party distinguished for impetuous fanaticism and extreme opinions make proffers to a self-contained man of habitual moderation to be their standard-bearer. These proffers are a plot to prevent his nomination by the Democrats. General Grant has such strong elements of availability, that the Republicans dare not advance a step in their arrangements for the Presidential canvass until he is in some way disposed of. They perceive that there are but two ways of preventing his nomination by the Democratic party—one by nominating him themselves, the other by tempting him into such political declaration as would render it impossible for Democrats to support him. He will be given to understand that a large portion of the Republican party desires to make him President, but that another large portion, without whose coöperation his friends cannot succeed, cannot be won to his support unless he will publicly commit himself to the Republican party. The moment he should do this he would be contemptuously flung out of political contemplation. His personal friends in the Republican party (and he has many) could not save him. The only persuasive argument they can use to the stauncher Republicans is, "If we do not nominate General Grant the Democrats will, and his personal availability is so great that enough would go over from our side to elect him." The radicals see that if he can be entrapped into endorsing the Republican policy, this argument will be deprived of all force. The radical newspapers are giving him surly words; but they are careful to raise only *political* objections, and hold out the hope that if General Grant will make an unequivocal pledge to the Republican party, they may be induced to accept him. His Republican friends will probably advise him to yield to this demand; but they would unwittingly lure him to his ruin. The moment he should make such a declaration, and thus preclude all possibility of his receiving any Democratic votes, the radicals would be masters of the situation. They would then insist on nominating some candidate whose principles have always been attuned to their own.

This obvious view will enable us to interpret the article on "President-making by Guess" in yesterday's *Tribune*. "A few politicians by trade," says the *Tribune*, "are intent on opening the Presidential canvass, bringing forward General Grant as their candidate." The sentences which next follow, and indeed the style of the whole article, clearly disclose the hand of Mr. Greeley. "We neither affirm nor deny," continues the *Tribune*, "the fitness of this choice. There are features of General Grant's character which incline us to regard him with favor, especially his magnanimity to the ex-Rebels." This dexterous hit is at once a defense of Greeley and a thrust at Grant. It strikes the aforesaid "politicians by trade" (meaning Thurlow Weed and Company) between wind and water; for they have brandished their scalping-knives about the head of Mr. Greeley for the same kind of "magnanimity to ex-Rebels," which he dexterously (and truly) charges upon General Grant. The *Tribune* then proceeds to invite General Grant to show the Republican colors, in this characteristic strain:—

"Time may prove that he is the man for the place; but the question cannot now be determined. We need to understand more clearly the issues on which that election is to turn, and the views of the rival candidates relative thereto.

"The people are not in the mood for trying any grab-bag experiments. They will insist on having a President who fully knows his own mind with regard to the political situation, and who has not essentially another mind from theirs. They have once or twice taken candidates on trust, and have not been encouraged to repeat the venture. And when they see that General Grant's name is the shibboleth of a number of the most discredited of the camp-followers and shoddy patriots of the late war, who barked at the heels of the sorely beset republic whenever it was constrained to take a step forward in the course which led through emancipation to triumph, they will be more strenuous in their demands for light than if the General were not cursed by such backers.

"Many things are forgiven to a party which has not outlived its ideas and its work; but one thing is never forgiven, and that is distrust of the correctness and value of its own principles. The Whig party was badly beaten in the defeat of Clay by Polk in 1844—sorely to its own amazement and grief; yet its vitality was so little impaired that it elected the next House of Representatives and the next Governor of New York. Four years later it succeeded with General Taylor, but lost the House of Representatives chosen along with him, was beaten out of sight in the next one, and never recovered its vitality. And the reason was, that in its contest for Mr. Clay's election it boldly proclaimed and defended its convictions, asking a verdict thereon; while in that for General Taylor's it rather concealed and evaded a distinct issue of principle, trusting for success to factitious appeal and clap-trap instrumentalities.

"Let us repeat, to repel misrepresentation, that we do not call in question the fitness of choosing General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. We will consider that point in due time. What we do say is, that the Republican candidate must represent and embody Republican principles, and be neither afraid nor ashamed to avow his faith in them, and his willingness to stand or fall by them. His personal qualities and popularity are important considerations, but his fearless, explicit devotion to Republican ideas is a primary and essential requisite."

We suppose General Grant is not the kind of man to walk into a well; but only a politician, who would walk into a well with his eyes open, could be caught in such a trap as is set for this great soldier. The radicals were never more sincere than they are in their wish to proselyte General Grant and draw from him a public profession of faith. But it is only to remove the danger of his nomination by the Democrats. This done, they would scorn and slaughter him as a renegade Democrat who had been seduced to profess new principles by the hope of office.

PETROLEUM IN FRANCE.—The French are making fresh discoveries of bituminous shale, capable of yielding petroleum by distillation. One of the most recently worked deposits is that of Vagnas, in Ardèche, which has been carefully described by M. L. Simonin. It belongs essentially to the tertiary formation, and is more strictly of the "bog-head" type than of the bituminous shale series. Its texture is dense and compact, resembling a carbonized and compressed peat. The peaty character is still further shown by the presence of a number of vegetable fibres, which may be seen with the naked eye, and which pass from the surface into the interior of the deposit. This substance yields about five per cent. of the pure oil and a larger quantity of secondary products.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

827 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 225 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m YANKIRK & CO

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 313 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.

Manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,

2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14]p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13smth]rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

5 25] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 12 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 32 South FIFTH Street,

4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM,

NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyllies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philada., Pa.,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 25] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INTERESTING BREVITIES.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a $50,000 libel suit.

—The hotel-keepers all want Grant to visit them.

—The negro troops are making good Indian fighters.

—Michigan is going to disfranchise prize-fighters.

—In Indiana a man was recently divorced for the third time from his fifth wife.

—The Alabama claims elude payment as Semmes used to elude fight.

—Grant must have a great deal to say, he has said so little in the course of his life.

—Washington has a temperance newspaper. There is enough for it to do there.

—Daily "huckleberry trains" are run from New Jersey into New York and Philadelphia.

—A coöperative knife factory has been started by some sharp Connecticuters.

—New Jersey peach-growers have begun their annual cry of "short crops."

—A Savannah paper announces one of its contributors as engaged on a *jeu de spree*.

—A rural genius has made maple sugar from the sap of the black walnut tree.

—The new fifteen-cent note has a singular adaptation to the price of "straight drinks."

—When you are angry, don't write. Words when spoken are air, but when written are things.

—The Good Templars of Connecticut have found it expedient to repudiate the spy system.

—The division among the California Republicans affords much diversion to the Democrats.

—A heavy sarcasm upon the present weather is the fact that the skate factories are busily at work.

—The hardware stores are doing a good business in Tennessee just now, and lead is at a premium.

—The Californians have opened a school for the Chinese, where they can learn to talky if they wishy.

—A monument of white marble is to be erected at Harrisburg to Pennsylvanians who fell in Mexico.

—The Zoological Garden in Frankfort-on-the-Main contains 999 animals, representing 298 different kinds.

—The friends of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, are looking to see him come home with a cardinal's hat.

—The master tailors in London refuse to hire the strikers, on the principle that the men shall reap as they have sewn.

—Debts are troublesome, but as a general rule in these days, they don't give half as much trouble to debtors as to creditors.

—The ladies of the White House, the family of Secretary Welles, and Mr. Faxon arrived in Boston on Tuesday on the gunboat Ascutney.

—The American Watch Company, Watertown, Ct., turns out a watch every two and a half minutes during the working hours of the day.

—An exchange says that Ben Wade "struck a chord that is vibrating through the world." But that same "chord" came near strangling Ben.

—"Mrs. Jones was insured," is the somewhat equivocal commencement appended to an account of the burning of a barn and live stock.

—M. Thiers in debate accused the French Government as "guilty of inveracity." The phrase is not patented; our Congressmen may use it.

—The jail in Miami county, Ohio, is without a tenant, from which the conclusion follows that the people must be very good or the jail very bad.

—Mary Brown, who claimed $40,000, has recovered $2500 from a Dr. Winston, in Nashville, for killing her husband by an overdose of morphine.

—A colored man in Illinois has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of cruel treatment. Dinah thought she had "rights" as well as Sambo.

—It was proposed to put General Grant's picture on the new fifteen-cent currency, but there is a law against honoring anybody in that way hereafter.

—The State Fair held recently in New Orleans, notwithetanding the poverty of the South, was larger and better attended than on any previous year.

—The President does not know what style of watch-guard to send the Tycoon with his present of a chronometer. A guard of honor would be very appropriate.

—Queen Victoria gave the Duchess of St. Albans, for her wedding gift, a gold chain and two shawls. Her husband's gift was a diamond tiara and his love. Ah!

—The Connecticut Legislature, if we may believe the report as published in a New Haven paper, lately resolved "to pay $85 for a dead horse." That animal probably had Morgue-an blood.

—According to statistics Turkey, in 1865, had 15,600 schools, attended by 600,000 boys and girls, out of 25,000,000. In Russia there are 20,000 schools, and 900,000 boys and girls attending them.'

—A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "it is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

—Chicago diptheria is an old disease with a new name. It is considered as affecting a person when the truth settles down in him so low that none can be got out. The catnip doctors call it lying.

—Mr. Albert Pike, a native of Newburyport, Mass., and editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, is an "unconverted Rebel;" some of his Massachusetts fellow-citizens thinks he should experience military discipline.

—A new factory in Lebanon, N. H., has been purchased by the American Patent Sponge Company for $18,000. The Company reduces sponges to pulp to be used instead of hair mattresses and general upholstery.

—In Troy, N. Y., a servant girl, who was carrying an infant in her arms in the street, fell, the child's nose striking on an iron hoop, by which a horrid wound was inflicted on its nose, that organ being completely divided.

—William Lloyd Garrison was welcomed by the people of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, on the 9th instant, as enthusiastically as he he had been in London and Manchester. He was entertained at a banquet, and attended a public meeting which was afterwards held.

—A Milwaukee meat thief knocked in the head a five months old imported blooded bull-calf, belonging to William P. Lynde, and valued at $300, cut off the hind quarters with an axe, without skinning or otherwise dressing it, and was arrested by the police, when some distance away, with his booty.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.)

BUSINESS AT THE NAVY YARD.—The new steamer Pushmataha was to be towed up yesterday to the machine works of Messrs. Morris & Co., to receive her boilers and engines, after which she is to be towed to the New Yard to be rigged and fitted out for sea.

The keel of the sloop-of-war Algoma, to be built in the small ship-house, is being laid. For several months the timbers for the vessel have been in the course of preparation, and the frame will be at once put up. Meanwhile the work upon the sloop-of-war Antietam will be pushed forward. The De Soto and the Juniata are the only vessels now under repair at the yard, the former being upon the sectional dock.

The mechanics and laborers employed in the yard now number about thirteen hundred.

INSANITY RESULTING FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—Rev. Dr. Cookman, pastor of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Church, of this city, has had under his charge Rev. Mr. Stockton, late a city missionary of Trenton, N. J., and his wife, both of whom are said to have become insane by religious excitement attendant from the camp meeting at Vineland, N. J. The first indication of this was the throwing of a set of false teeth out of the car window, on the passage from Vineland to Philadelphia. On Friday night last the couple were found in the streets of this city, and, on giving indications of their church association, they were taken to the residence of a friend, from which they escaped; after which they were again found in the streets, and taken in charge by Dr. Cookman. Mrs. Stockton still remains in this city, but her husband has been placed in the Asylum at Trenton.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.—The annexed statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of July, as compared with the same period last year:—

	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot.	1866. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships	3	...	3	3	...	3
Ships	3	...	3	6	3	9
Barques	27	2	29	17	4	21
Brigs	31	...	31	34	25	59
Schooners	24	867	891	15	842	857
Sloops	...	381	381	...	328	328
Steamers	...	216	216	...	285	285
Barges	...	216	216	...	772	772
Boats	...	2187	2187	...	1803	1803
Total	88	3881	3969	74	4062	4136

THE NEW REVENUE BOARD met yesterday, and effected an organization by the selection of the Hon. Charles Gilpin as Chairman. The members of the Board consist of the following named gentlemen:—

Hon. Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney.

Chambers McKibben, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Dr. H. B. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint.

Colonel H. H. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4'56 | MOON RISES.....8'14
SUN SETS.....7'16 | HIGH WATER.....2'51

MOON'S PHASES.
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON.

AUGUST.	D.	H.M.	H.M.
First Quarter	7	2'07 ev.	2 00 mo.
Full Moon	15	5'36 mo.	5'29 mo.
Last Quarter	22	4'21 ev.	4'14 ev.
New Moon	29	8'03 ev.	7'57 ev.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
England	Liverpool	New York	July 17
Baltic	Southampton	New York	July 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 18
Europe	Havre	New York	July 19
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Celia	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 3
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Ship Palmerston, Kolin, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Barque Blue Nose, Rettie, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Scull, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr H. M. Wright, Siddell, New Haven, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Saranak, Turley, 46 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Cope Bros. Towed up by steamtug America.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to I. S. Phillips.
Schr M. Spicer, Paul, 5 days from St. Marys, with posts to I. S. Phillips.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay and river ship R. H. Tucker, from Liverpool; brig Eliza McNeil, from Genoa; two brigs, unknown; brig Josephine, schr Emma Leland, from Nevassa, and a three-masted schr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Maria Jane, Maloney, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Wm. H. Dennis, Leet, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Urbana, Hough, hence for Cohassett Narrows, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr A. May, Persey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, from Boston, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Transit, Endicott, from Dighton for Philadelphia or Georgetown, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr R. N. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr E. A. Irwin, Atkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Schrs Boston, Smith, and R. H. Daley, hence, at Newport 29th ult.
Schrs Ocean Bird, Kelly; Presto, Meyer; S. H. Gibson, Bartlett; and M. Reppller, Conover, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, hence for Edgartown, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult., and sailed next day.
Schrs Ruby, Lee, and Lucy, Simms, hence, at Newburyport 29th ult.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, hence, at Salem 29th ultimo.
Schr W. H. Sargent, hence, at Portland 29th ult.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, at Bangor 27th ult.
Schr Thomas Patterson, Buchanan, hence, at Richmond 29th ult.
Schrs C. R. Vickery, Babbitt; Amelia, Beebe; and A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

There were thirteen American mercantile sea-going craft and seven foreigners, bound to or from United States ports, reported during the month of July as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 1 ship, 4 barques, 6 brigs, and 9 schooners—total, 20. Of these 7 were wrecked, 3 burned, 4 foundered, 1 run down, and 5 are missing. The total value of the above domestic craft, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $135,000 in specie. Partial losses are not included in the statement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE.
GREAT MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
THIRTY ARABS.
THIRTY ARABS.
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE.
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS.
FEATS OF STRENGTH, AGILITY, AND DARING.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
At 25, 50, and 75 cents admission. Reserved seats $1. For sale at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Open at 1 o'clock; performance at 2 o'clock.
50 CENTS ADMISSION
50 CENTS ADMISSION
TO ALL SEATS; CHILDREN 25 CENTS. it

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any desiring applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 24f PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to
ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator,
Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.,
or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART,
8 1 th6t* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN, LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WEBB, Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 27 29 31-8-1 3 5t*

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES,
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1189 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
6 27 suthém No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, &c.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1'00
Quarts in bottle.....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$15'00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.
The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.
All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.
The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.
The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.
Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.
Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt Major-General U. S. Army.

ENGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.
Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*
Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.
Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.
For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.
Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.
No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.
Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.
The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers,
7 27 6t Post Office Box 541, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 23, 1867.
Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.
The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.
The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Payment to be made on completion of contract.
Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
7 27 7t Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—
9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale and catalogues had.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, by order of the Treasury Department, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of August, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hanover Street Warehouse, foot of HANOVER Street, Kensington, Philadelphia, the following described property, seized by order of the United States Government, on board the schooner Litchfield, at this port, August 10, 1867:—
TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS, built by Norris & Son, of Philadelphia; boiler, 18 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter; fire box, 3 feet by 4; cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke; driving wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter; spread of wheels, 4 feet guage.
The above property can be seen and inspected at said warehouse any day previous to sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Customs.
SAML. C. COOK, Auctioneer.
Phila., July 23, 1867. 7 23 tuft

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

The Working of Co-operative Stores in England.

The idea of labor becoming its own capital, or, in other words, of capital being made out of labor, originated not with the philosophers or statisticians of the Old World, but with a band of indigent weavers, possessed of little or no education, knowing little or nothing of theories, and dealing only with plain facts. The authors of the system of coöperation which is now being discussed so freely throughout this country, and which threatens to work to a great extent a revolution in our markets, were a dozen workingmen of Rockdale, England. A sketch of the rise and progress of the first coöperative society is furnished by Eugene Richter, and is instructive as illustrating the great things which industry and frugality can achieve without any aid from capital, whose support has been for years deemed essential to any enterprise. It was in November, 1843, that a dozen poor weavers met at a tavern in Rochdale, a manufacturing town in England, to "consult concerning ways and means of raising themselves out of their wretched poverty into a comfortable existence." It was then agreed that the advice of one of their number, whose name is not preserved, should be adopted. He declared that

"If we cannot get higher wages, the only thing to be done is to make what we do get *go further*. If we cannot increase our income, let us manage our outgo more economically. It may be that, with what we thus save, we may commence an undertaking which shall give us an income in addition to our wages. No doubt each one by himself can do but little; *yet* what if we set back to back, and join hands as to-day we have joined speech, for the improvement of our condition? 'What is impossible for one man is easy for three,' is a truth that is as old as the world. Only look around in the world to-day! Here are railroads built, canals dug, undertakings of every sort commenced, which would be hopeless for a single individual's strength, but which are easy enough for many united. I know very well that none of us now are rich enough to buy up railroad stock. But need we begin at once with building railroads? Could we not commence with small things, were it nothing more than the furnishing of the most indispensable necessaries of life? Our savings might even now be sufficient for that, if we put them into the pot together!"

This common-sense idea was adopted. Each laborer paid in twenty pence a week, and the "Rockdale Society of Equitable Pioneers" was started. From that association sprang all the coöperative stores now in operation, and after it is being modelled all those now being originated in the United States.

The progress made by the "Pioneers" was really astonishing. During the first year they received but $135. Yet they persevered, and after an existence of twenty years we find the following statement of their condition in 1865:—It had increased to 5326 members, and during the first quarter of 1866 its sales amounted to £52,870 ($255,890), on which the profit was £6516 ($31,540), or 11 3-10 per cent. The stock of the members in the society amounted to £78,610 ($379,472), or about £15 ($72·60) each.

Not only has success crowned this one effort, but the example has been imitated all over Great Britain. From that one in 1843 the number had grown to 30 in 1856, to 60 in 1860, while, from an official report which was laid before the British Parliament, it appears that in 1863 there were already 460 such associations at work in England, whose member ship amounted to nearly 109,000. Their sales were over £9,000,000, their own property was £600,000, while the profits shared among the members, for the year 1863, amounted to more than £200,000. In 1865 the eight societies alone of Rochdale, Bacup, Halifax, Old ham, Bury, and Manchester numbered 24,414 members, with a property of over £200,000 and a business of over £700,000.

The success and growth of these coöperative stores in Great Britain have demonstrated that it is perfectly feasible in practice for the laborer, by uniting, to dispense with the mediation of a salesman between the producer and the consumer, and to supply the demand directly, thus securing to himself the profits which would otherwise have gone to the purchasing capitalist. The means by which this end is achieved is the purchasing of goods at wholesale rates, and selling to the members of the association such things as they need at cash prices; or else securing the same end by charging the regular rates, and declaring dividends to holders of stock in proportion to the purchases. The cardinal principle is cash payments, and when that is enforced success must follow, if the officers of the association be but honest men, and if a proper system of credits, the one upon the other, is established.

The manner of conducting business is explained by Mr. Richter. He says:—

"Whatever be the amount a customer lays out, he or she receives a tin ticket, on which is stamped the sum paid—such tickets being vouchers for the receipt of the money. The buyer preserves these tickets until the expiration of the current quarter, when he brings them to the store, and for whatever amount of them he can produce he is entitled to a proportionate share of the profits of the concern during the quarter. The whole of his purchases in the time may amount, perhaps, to five or six pounds; if the profits averaged ten per cent., he would be entitled to ten or twelve shillings; and he might either receive the money in cash, or have the same transferred to his account credit in his pass-book.

"A distribution of the net profits is made quarterly. After an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum has been deducted from the shares of the members, and 2½ per cent. of the profits have been applied to the educational fund, the balance is placed to the credit of the members, in proportion to the purchases that each has made at the store during the preceding three months. The members are liable for no losses beyond the value of their respective shares."

We do not propose to go into the details of the system of corporation. The mere idea is all that we call attention to, and the success which has heretofore attended the effort shows that the plan will pay handsomely if properly managed. The same result has been attained in Germany as in Great Britain. We are told by Mr. Richter that while in 1850 the associations numbered half-a-dozen, they now exceed two hundred. As an instance of their success we may quote the case of the one at Zurich, which is the largest. In 1864, at its eighteen stores, it did a business of 328,063 thalers, and sold at its bakery during the same year 1,265,640 pounds of bread. Besides its fund of 42,669 thalers, the real estate of the company is valued at 165,955 thalers, on which the bakery and a vast central store are situated.

When we remember that a thaler is about seventy cents in our coin, we can estimate the success of the enterprise.

We notice that similar attempts are now being made in New York, and it is probable that they will also be made in our own city. We expect to see the day, and that not far distant, when the lessons taught by the Old World will be learned here, and when a score of well-managed associations will stimulate energy and promote production without incurring any conflict between capital and labor. The system of coöperation applied to industry is much sounder than that of "strikes," which leads to an antagonism, and cannot but result disastrously to all concerned.

The Duty of the District Attorney with Reference to the Rioters.

An Alderman of this city and a Councilman have lately been engaged in a gross and dangerous violation of law. They are charged with having been the leaders in a disgraceful riot. Now, no matter what City Councils may do, there is no question as to the duty of the District Attorney in the premises; and that is to have these men indicted and brought to trial. The facts are open and notorious; the people are calling on the District Attorney, as their agent for the prosecution of criminals, to bring these rioters to justice.

If such disgraceful things are allowed to go on, we shall soon sink to the level of New York, whose local administration of justice has become a hissing and a byword. The question, therefore, is, will the District Attorney do his duty? He has already won some laurels in the prosecution of crime, where the criminals were poor and friendless; but here is a case where a tremendous pressure is being made to turn him aside from the path of duty. Can he withstand it? Here he encounters power and influence; has he backbone enough to stand up to the work, or will he meekly yield, and allow crime to ride roughshod over the city?

These are very serious questions for Mr. Mann. They are being asked by nine-tenths of the honest, order-loving citizens of this city, irrespective of party. They relate to his *integrity* as a man and an officer. How will he answer them?

More Names Wanted.

We understand that the partisans of Judge Ludlow, not satisfied with the recommendation obtained for him some time since from a few of the members of the bar, are now circulating, or about to circulate, a similar paper for the signature of merchants and other business men. We do not object to this as an innocent recreation on the part of those engaged in it. The obtaining of signatures to a paper, except where the payment of money is involved, is one of the easiest things in the world. You can get them by the wagon load. But we object to any such circulating documents being taken as an expression of the sentiments of the Republican party in this city. A Convention, properly and regularly chosen in accordance with the usages of the party, is the only recognized organ the party has. If Judge Ludlow can come up there with his papers properly signed by a majority of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we have no doubt his case will be favorably considered.

The Example of Judge Jeffreys.

Our Democratic morning contemporary has a heavy article on "Sir George Jeffreys of England." It seems that Jeffreys was a Judge appointed to do the bidding of the king, just as Judge Sharswood, by being nominated upon an outrageous and disgraceful platform, is expected to do the bidding of the Democratic leaders who have nominated him. The example of Jeffreys should be a warning against a partisan judiciary, such as the Democratic party is attempting to foist upon our State. By reading the Democratic platform, it will be seen what is expected of Judge Sharswood should he be elected. He has accepted of a nomination on this platform, and has, therefore, endorsed it, and will carry its principles with him on to the bench, if he ever gets there.

A Significant Statement.

President Johnson's course has puzzled a great many people. Perhaps the following statement may serve to explain the matter a little. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says it occurs in the testimony of a former aide to President Johnson, taken by the Judiciary Committee:—

"I did call on him (Johnson) at Mr. Hooper's house, I think on the night of the 6th of May, 1865—Sabbath evening. In the course of the conversation I remarked, 'Governor, you look tired. Being President is hard work and small thanks, isn't it?' He replied, 'Yes, particularly when a man is lifted into it on another man's coat tail.' He stopped a moment, as if in thought, and continued, 'The man who gets the McClellan vote, with the anti-negro suffrage vote of the Republican party, will get the Southern vote, and that will elect the next President.'"

The Hon. Leonard Myers will sail for Europe in the steamship Arago, on next Saturday. Mr. Myers has had this trip in contemplation for some time, and would have sailed earlier had it not been necessary for him to remain and attend the late session of Congress. His numerous friends will wish him a safe and pleasant journey.

Union Platform in South Carolina.—The platform lately adopted by the Union Republican party of South Carolina is a very sound and able document. It takes high ground in favor of a uniform system of free education for the people, a liberal system of public improvements, the sale of unoccupied lands as an encouragement to immigration, the election of all officers by the people, and of republican doctrines generally as opposed to the aristocracy that has hitherto prevailed in that State.

The leaders of the late Republican Convention are acknowledged, even by their enemies, to have been men of more than ordinary ability.

Proposed Exploration of the Colorado River.—We are glad to learn that Captain Samuel Adams, who has been for some time endeavoring to arouse public attention to the importance of a thorough survey of the Colorado river, has received such encouragement that he is about to engage in the work himself. It is the belief of Captain Adams that that river will be found navigable to a point on the Green river, west of Denver, where it would be crossed by the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. Should such prove to be the case, it would be a fact of the utmost moment to the overland commerce between the East and the Pacific coast.

The sensational story of Representative Ashley's demanding the appointment of the brother of a late New York Congressman, Anson Herrick, as Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Johnson, in consideration of his (Herrick's) vote in favor of the amendment abolishing slavery, is exploded by Mr. Herrick, who denies the whole thing so far as he is concerned.

The story was started in the Cincinnati *Commercial's* Washington correspondence, which is of the most sensational and unreliable character.

The New York *Times*, which always takes the most favorable view possible of President Johnson's course, has a powerful article on the contemplated removal of General Sheridan. It will be found in our paper to-day under the head of the New York Press. Mr. Johnson will soon have no supporters at all.

Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, and who has lately been especially honored in connection with the Paris Exhibition, is said to be lying at the point of death, at his residence in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

No Soup.—A delegation of political mendicants from this State, with empty soup plates, visited the President yesterday. He gave them soft words, but *no soup*. They came home sadder, if not wiser men.

The Crops at last accounts in England were in good condition, and promising an abundant yield. There must be a tremendous tumble in the prices of grain here ere long.

General Grant, it seems, was an old Whig in the days when that party had a being.

Mormon Prospects.—Referring to the recent arrival of about four hundred Mormon emigrants, the New York *Tribune* says:—"By all accounts it seems certain that they will find their paradise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the Saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The schism to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance. When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter-Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly discovered gold mines of Utah; but we are loth to believe that he so quickly gives up the fight, and it is more probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving itself without our assistance. In another generation we may hope to see the polygamists of the great plains quietly absorbed by a law-abiding and industrious race of new settlers. If they withstand the combined influences of internal discord, the Pacific railway, and the tide of immigration which will be attracted to Utah by the discovery of gold in the Territory, they will show a stability and strength of character to which history affords no parallel."

Seeing the French Elephant.—Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, during his visit to Paris, has seen Louis Napoleon, and the New York *Times* says the Rev. Doctor "is greatly disappointed with his presence and appearance. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. His face is both impassive and unpromising, and he has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. We must add to all that Dr. Bellows says, however, that the Third Napoleon does not differ from many other men of genius and power in these respects. The idea that great men must look as great as they are, and must be possessed of an awfully impressive presence, does not find much confirmation in the history of the world's masters."

Forest Extension in France.

The effect of the laws against cutting and in favor of planting trees in France has been such that, of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the extent of woodland in the empire, there has been a constant gain. In 1850 the wooded surface of France was 8,783,343 hectares, or less than 22,500 000 acres, the whole number of acres of land in France being at least 125,000,000. In 1865 the number of hectares of wood had increased to over 9,000,000, or nearly a million acres more than fifteen years before.

The Slight on the Egyptian Viceroy.—Not a single member of the royal family was present at the Charing-cross station to receive the Viceroy of Egypt. The Prince of Wales, who, when in Egypt, was received with the most splendid hospitality by his highness, preferred the part of guest to that of host, and dined with the Guards. An English paper says:—"If Napoleon felt a difficulty on the score of court etiquette in meeting the Viceroy, the Prince of Wales should have felt none. His royal highness is as much a subject as the Pacha."

A New Phase of the Bankruptcy Act.

From the Boston Journal, July 30.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Lowell, a hearing was had on the petition of Moses C. Smith, bankrupt, to have the jurisdiction of his case transferred from this Court to the District Court of New Hampshire. It appeared that the petitioner, a resident of West Newbury, in this State, had been carrying on business in Hampstead, N. H., in company with Nathaniel C. Smith, of that town, under the firm name of N. C. & M. C. Smith. The firm had failed, and his partner had filed in the District Court of New Hampshire on the 20th of last June a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The Bankruptcy act provides that all cases under it shall be tried in the district where the partners reside, and as in this case each partner resides in a different State, the same case would have to be tried in two different Courts. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that further proceedings in this Court be stayed, and the Court of New Hampshire be allowed to have exclusive jurisdiction over the same. After hearing the argument of the counsel, Judge Lowell ordered that proceedings in this Court be stayed until further orders. This is the first case of the kind that has come up in this district since the Bankrupt law went into operation, and it excited considerable interest among those concerned.

Innocent Amusement in Texas.

The scene is a town of interior Texas.

The actors are two planters of the old *regime*. They sit under a verandah, smoking and spitting.

Jones—"Come, Smith, let's ride home."

Smith—"I'm not ready yet. I have not shot a nigger to-day. I won't go home without shooting a nigger."

Jones—"Well, it's late now; too late to shoot niggers to-day."

Smith—"No, it is not; I'm not going home without shooting a nigger."

Jones—"Shoot that boy walking over there."

Smith—looking at him critically—"No, I won't shoot him; he's rather a good fellow; I'll shoot another."

Jones—"Well, come mount; we'll see one on the road."

They mount and ride away. Presently they ride by a hut, in the doorway of which sits a negro man. Smith reins up:

"There, I guess I'll shoot him; he's a good mark there."

Pulls out his pistol, fires, kills the negro.

Smith—"Now we'll go home; I made up my mind to shoot a nigger before I went home this night."

Jones and Smith were arrested; being "gentlemen" they demanded to be handed over to the civil authorities. They were at once let out on easy bail. Thereupon the military authorities rearrested them; and we hear they are to be tried by military authority, and will probably be hanged—unless somebody bails them again.

This is an actual and recent occurrence, related to us by a Texan.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

French Commerce.

The Director-General of Customs has published the returns of the foreign trade of France for the first five months of the current year. They show to the 1st of April a diminution of 173,000,000 francs in the exports, and an augmentation of 117,000,000 in the imports, as compared with 1866. The month of May was not favorable to French industry and commerce; the total imports from the 1st of January to the 31st of May amounted to 1,303,000,000. In this amount the importation of grain and other articles of food, necessitated by the insufficiency of the harvest, stands at 258,000,000, or 93,000,000 more than in 1866. It is, however, from the table of exports that the embarrassments of industry may be seen. The amount of exports has fallen off during the period to which the returns relate by 198,000,000, the raw material standing for 116,000,000, and the products of industry for nearly 72,000,000. Silk tissues have declined 40,000,000; woollen tissues more than 11,000,000; articles of wearing apparel, 6,000,000; *modes*, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000; cotton fabrics, 4,000,000; and articles in metal, 3,000,000. The general movement in commerce for the present year shows, for exports, 1,303,000,000, and for imports, 1,293,000,000, or a monthly average of imports of 260,000,000, and of exports, 258,000,000. For the same period—that is, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May last year—the value of exports of every kind exceeded by 322,000,000 that of imports.

The French Turf—Triumph of an American Trotter.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 19.

A trotting match between Mr. Chambers' American horse Little Joe and Viscount Aguado's Mario has just taken place in the Bois de Boulogne, and was won by the former, who went over the distance of three kilometres (one mile seven furlongs) in six minutes and twelve seconds, beating Mario by twenty lengths.

During the Amiens meeting Mr. Carter's Trusty was claimed by Mr. H. Jennings for 2325f., and Count de Lagrange's Rabelais by Captain Fitzroy for 6525f.

The committee of the French Jockey Club have just rejected a proposal to have the Grand Prix de Paris run on a week day; a motion to receive post engagements, with an increased entry and forfeit a fortnight before the race, was likewise not adopted. The only modification agreed to was to close the entries on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of August, as hitherto, and to admit a smaller forfeit of 100f., to be declared on the 1st of May following, that is, about one year before the running.

The entire stud of M. de Lonjon, one of the largest racing stables in the south of France, is to be sold during the Mont-de-Marsan (Landes) meeting, on Monday next. It comprises in all twenty-nine lots.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 25 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
S. ALTER, Treasurer.
July 30, 1867. 7 30 3t*

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

AT ALL SEASONS, IN ALL CLIMES, by both sexes, and by individuals engaged in all kinds of employment, active or sedentary, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT will be found invaluable as a means of regulating the bowels, toning the liver, and preventing inflammatory disorders.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [730uthsth3t4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuthss6t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuta4p

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 29tutharp J. G. FULLER.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13m4p*

PRIVATE DINNER.—TEN TO FIFTEEN Gentlemen can obtain GOOD DINNERS and home comforts, within five minutes walk from Third and Walnut streets.
Reference of the most satisfactory character required. It would make it more pleasant to all if composed of intimate friends.
For six months or more, $5·25 per week. Address, "HOME," Evening Telegraph Office. 7 31 3t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 20th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JAMES C. ROBERTS.
J. B. ROBERTS.
7 30 6t* JOHN R. KIPLE.

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 256 CHESNUT Street. 6 11t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13m4p*

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE THIRD GRAND INVITATION HOP
OF THE SEASON,
BY THE GUESTS AT THIS HOUSE,
Will be given [8 1 2
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
THE FIRST
FULL DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.
MUSIC BY HASSLER'S FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler. 7 30 3t

DIAMOND BEACH PARK, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
THIRD DAY,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
August 2, 1867,
PURSE $500.
Mile heats, best in five, to saddle.
John Turner names b. g. MAY BOY.
M. Goodin names g. h. BILL.
Henry Benner names g. h. POINT BREEZE.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at three o'clock P. M., for the Park.
HASSLER'S DOUBLE MILITARY BAND Will be in attendance. 8 1 2t

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthss6p] PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory, No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, as the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
8 8 thatuss3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZ
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGUR
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULL PAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all cles in our line. [321 th

CROQUET
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
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C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 29 stuthtrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE CAPTURE OF TWO NOTED BURGLARS.—Last night an arrest was made by the Fourth District Police, under charge of Lieutenant Bowers, of two of the most notorious burglars and safe-blowing experts who have at various periods created excitements in this community by their operations. About ten minutes before 10 o'clock, three men, who had been lounging about the vicinity of Sixth and Cherry, and taking a suspicious *coup d' œil* of the buildings about, were seen going up to, and unlocking the door of, and coolly walking into the establishment of Mr. Samuel Croft, at No. 528 Cherry street, used as a foundry. Now it so happened that a knowing colored barber, who occupied the second story of the adjoining building, occupied almost entirely by Mr. Samuel A. Colladay, a lithographer, was looking out of a window. Knowing the proprietors of the brass foundry, and those with whom lay the right of ingress and egress, he became assured that something wrong was going on, and started down stairs to inform Officer Holmeyard that burglars were at work. Giving this information he started down to the Fourth Police Station, and informed Lieutenant Bowers of the suspicious transaction. The Lieutenant started for the scene, having efficient aid in Sergeant Bartholomew and Officers Odenheimer, Martin, Smith, and four or five others. Stationing his men to cut off all retreat, the Lieutenant and Officers Holmeyard and Martin went up stairs to a rear window. Soon the scraping of feet gave notice that the burglars had ascertained the unwelcome presence of the officers, and were trying to make off. They came out of a rear door and tried to scale the wall. Henry Halligood, alias Hallibut, tried to escape in this manner, when Officer Holmeyard cried out that he would fire, and did so, the ball striking a brick wall, and glancing back, struck Halligood upon the thumb. He cried out lustily "I surrender," and ran into an outhouse where Officer Holmeyard, after making a prodigious leap down, found him and took him in custody.

In the meantime, Officer Martin had grappled and arrested William Devoe, burglar No. 2, in the rear part of the first story. The third burglar, being more athletic, scaled the wall, jumped into the yard adjoining Creintzberg's cutlery store, and finding the door locked, dashed headlong through the window, and like a flash went through the building, and out into Sixth street, and escaped. Securing their prisoners, the officers commenced a tour of inspection, and discovered all preparations made for demolishing the large safe of the establishment. Scattered upon the floor were three large jimmies, steel wedges, finely pointed bits, brace, augers, skeleton keys of all kinds, a dark lantern, a slow match ready for insertion into the safe, a flask of powder, and blow pipe wherewith to blow the powder into the hole to be made in the safe door—in fact, comprising the finest kit of tools ever captured with any party of burglars in this city. Everything looked like work when this official interruption occurred. William Devoe is a noted professional "cracksman," and his exploits are a theme of universal discussion when a safe has been mysteriously demolished. It was only lately that he was put under $3000 bonds to keep the peace. The parties are held at the Central Station, to await a hearing this afternoon.

THE RIVER CATASTROPHE.—The following card has been handed us for insertion by Messrs. S. & W. Welsh:—

The loss of three valuable lives by the sudden sinking of a portion of our wharf—the saddest occurrence of our long business career—demands some explanation.

The Port Wardens gave the general plan of the wharf with the size and location of sluices. Mr. Strickland Kneass, the City Surveyor, furnished the details and supervised the construction. Completed a year since by Messrs. J. & C. Lownsberry, experienced wharf builders. We sent for the builders to remedy some inequalities in the surface of the ground; and only an hour before the sad accident Mr. Lownsberry, having examined the wharf, assured our chief clerk that it was as solid as the city street.

It is probable that the current was driven violently through the sluice by the outer pier, cutting away the foundation of the inner pier, and thus causing the loss of life and property.

It is consoling to us to know that the portion of the wharf that sank had just been examined by an expert, and had not one-third of its usual load, and not one-tenth of the weight it should have borne.

We are not warranted in censuring the skilful men to whom we intrusted the construction and supervision of this work; but the system of sluicing in deep water and rapid currents may need some modification.

S. & W. WELSH.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1867.

A HORSE CASE.—Jacob Gunsenhouser was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with selling a man a broken-winded horse for $180. It appears that a man named Frank Evans had been employed by Gunsenhouser to buy a horse for a man, receiving $10 for his services. The horse was purchased by him and tried by the buyer previous to handing over the money. A short time after he discovered the horse had the heaves. Evans came and told him so. He went to Mr. Gunsenhousen and told him so, and he offered to pay him $135, promising to pay the remainder in two days. This the prosecutor refused to receive, stating that he wanted the whole of his money, $180. Gunsenhouser did not make his appearance in two days, and he was arrested. The bargain took place last May. The case was continued until Monday next.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening the Imperial Mikado Red Dragon Japanese Troupe will appear in a splendid bill of attractions, in conjunction with the truly wonderful Arabian troupe of tumblers, aerialists, and jugglers. "Little All Right" and "Dan Webster" continue to be the favorites, and the great sword-ladder feat is a matchless wonder. The rope-walking is equally astonishing, and the grace with which the feats are performed is really charming. One of the young lady members of the Japanese troupe performs a balancing act in mid-air that is of a most fearful character, and the choral prayer to Allah by the Arabs is weird and beautiful. Tickets and seats can be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.

THE POLICE STATISTICS FOR JULY.—The following is the number of arrests in each police district for the month of July:—

District.		*District.*	
1	260	14	41
2	416	15	42
3	480	16	202
4	265	18	138
5	386	Day Sergeants	41
6	148	Reserve Corps	149
7	126	Delaware Harbor	31
8	203	Schuylkill Harbor	49
9	301	Park Police	48
10	278	Vagrant Detectives	64
11	202		
12	174	Total	4157
13	113		

HOW THEY GOT THEIR WAGES.—Two colored domestics, named respectively Hester and Emiline Smith, resided with a family on Sansom street, above Eleventh. After working for some time, their pay, for some cause or other, was not forthcoming, so they stole various fabrics and garments, pawned them, deducted from the receipts thereof their alleged just dues, and with peculiar honesty sent the pawnbroker's ticket and the residue of the money received to their late employer, as much as to say, "We have paid ourselves, and with commendable honesty return your dues." The Recorder thought not, and held them in $800 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING LADIES.—About two o'clock this morning two young women, who had been sewing nearly all night in a tailor shop, were going to their homes, and when at Ninth and Amber streets they were stopped by a drunken individual named William Gallagher, who behaved in such a disorderly and insolent manner that he received a deserved slap in the face. In return he struck one of the young ladies outrageously, making a gash along her cheek. Officer Mercereau arrested him, and Alderman Mink held him in $1000 bail to answer at court.

AGAIN CAPTURED.—Jim Haggerty, known to the police as a thief, robber, Schuylkill Ranger, and a general "jack of all trades," in the especial department of crime, so said, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the First Ward, for an assault upon John McConnell, committed about two weeks ago. The occurrence was a general street fight, and Haggerty struck McConnell a violent blow upon the head, which has prostrated him ever since. Haggerty is held for a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—This morning, at seven o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Plymouth Congregational Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The Church is to be located at the corner of Nineteenth and Master streets.

This afternoon the services of laying the corner-stone of the Mount Pisgah A. M. E. Church, in Locust, above Fortieth, will place place. A collection will be taken up.

THE "FALL AND WINTER" SEASON AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE will be inaugurated on the evening of the 12th instant, when the grand spectacular production founded upon Shakespeare's play of *A Midsummer's Night's Dream*, with its host of fairies and flitting beauties, and scenic transformations, will be placed upon the boards. Preparations for this great presentation have been made upon a grand scale, with costumes manufactured for it expressly in Europe. The cast is one of rare ability and excellence, and we notice, in glancing over it, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, the latter making her first appearance before a Philadelphia audience, as "Oberon, the fairy King; Miss Lena Prentice will appear as "Titania, the Queen;" young Clara Fisher, the vocalist, as "Peas-blossom;" Susan Denin at "Helena;" Annie Graham as "Hermia;" Mrs. Chapman as "Hippolyta;" Chapman as "Bottom;" Fawcett as "Starveling;" Bailey as "Flute;" Mr. Frank Mordaunt as "Theseus;" Maurice Neville as "Demetrius;" and James Taylor as "Lysander." A large chorus and ballet have been engaged, and all the arrangements give promise of a Shakespirean revival superior to any previous effort on this side of the Atlantic. We notice with pleasure that during the season the following "stars" will appear at the Walnut:—Edwin Booth, J. S. Clarke, John Brougnam, Joseph Jefferson, E. L. Davenport, Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, J. W. Wallack, Miss Lucille Western, and Mrs. John Wood.

BOGUS REPORTERS.—It has become a common custom for many young men to falsely pass themselves off as reporters of the press, for the sake of securing admission to public entertainments, meetings, and even to the scene of accidents. At the caving in of Welsh's wharf there were crowds of these bogus reporters, upwards of forty, some of whom assumed the name of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Oftentimes when the regular reporters make their appearance, they are told that the paper which they serve is already represented, and are delayed or refused admission. This is an evil which should be rectified. Every regular reporter should have some means of identification, and all others should be treated as impostors.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.—The following are the permits issued for the erection of buildings during the past month:—Dwellings of four stories, 2; of three, 191; of two, 85—Total, 278. Bake house, 1; dye houses, 3; factories, 10; slaughter houses, 2; station house, 1; theatre, 1; barn, 1; foundries, 2; school houses, 2; shops, 8; stores, 7; tavern, 1; churches, 2; offices, 3; sheds, 5; stables, 9; spire, 1; warehouses, 4—Total, 341.

There have also been permits for alterations and additions issued to the number of 146.

THE MACS IN TROUBLE.—James McNulty, John McClusky, and John McLane, got into a street imbroglio, and when at the corner of Camac street and Germantown road made such a deafening noise, and acted in such a disorderly manner, that they were all arrested, and held by Alderman Shoemaker in $1000 bail each.

INTERFERING.—An officer attempted to arrest one Mr. Quigly at Twelfth and Girard avenue for being drunk, when he was set upon by one William Kelly, who essayed by an assault to rescue the prisoner. He, too, was arrested and held by Alderman Fitch in $1000 bail to answer.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Henry Mueller was yesterday arrested for keeping his saloon, at Girard avenue and Howard street, open on Sunday, and dealing forth the ardent to whomsoever would pay. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to the dust, fitting neatly at the neck. Selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Those who aid the Washington Library Company in the praiseworthy and noble movement which they have inaugurated in behalf of the Riverside Institute, not only assist in rearing a home for the thousands of poor and distressed orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors in all parts of the country, but also derive a benefit themselves from their charity. Every one who contributes, even if but one dollar, receives for his money a handsome steel-plate engraving, worth at retail fully fifty per cent. more than this sum, besides being guaranteed one present in the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents to be awarded in September next. The plan is one so very liberal in all its particulars that it may seem strange to those unacquainted with it how the Washington Library Company can promise so much for such small investments, but to all such we would say, visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and investigate for yourselves. The names of the well-known and prominent citizens who have interested themselves in this noble charity should be a sufficient guarantee to all.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent; they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled.
Sold by all Druggists.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

THE COOLIE TRADE is not confined in all its bearings to the West India Islands. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, is a smart trade going on in linen suits for this weather, which suits are so cool to the wearer that every visitor *coolly* walks off with one.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.
Window Shades One Dollar, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, and all other kind of Frames, wholesale and retail, manufactured by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

To PREVENT the Hair from falling off,
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d' Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

HILL—EMERICK.—By Rev. P. Coombe, June 27, 1867, Mr. JACOB HILL and Mrs. ELIZABETH EMERICK, both of this city.

WAGNER—GROETZINGER.—On the 27th of May last, by Rev. Dr. S. M. Landis, Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, Mr. CHARLES WAGNER to Miss ANNA M. GROETZINGER, both of this city.

WHITE—GILMAN.—July 30, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WARDELL WHITE to Miss MIRIAM GILMAN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FLANAGAN.—On the 31st ultimo, at Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., WILLIAM G., infant son of Stephen and Eusatena Flanagan, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his grandparent, No. 1816 Perkiomen street, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, August 2.

GRAHAM.—On the 30th ultimo, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, aged 85 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Graham, village southwest of United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HARVEY.—On the 30th ultimo, after a lingering illness, GEORGE HARVEY, son of James Harvey, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 629 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Friday at 1 o'clock.

HOGAN.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. SUSAN HOGAN, wife of Michael Hogan, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 902 Souder street, below Pine street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

HULINGS.—Drowned, on the 30th ultimo, BOWMAN H., son of Charles and Delilah Hulings, aged 7 years 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Gloucester City, N. J., on Friday morning, the 2d instant, at 11 o'clock.

JESSUP.—At Newport, R. L., on the 13th ultimo, TILLIE N., wife of Alfred D. Jessup.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1426 Walnut street, on Friday, the 2d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KING.—On the 30th ultimo, CATHERINE, wife of Benjamin F. King, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Peters, Mount Vernon street, below Eighth, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon, August 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LINCOLN.—On the evening of the 30th instant, MARTHA COLBURN, youngest daughter of C. H. and Lucy C. Lincoln.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2043 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MARKS.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, JAMES MARKS, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Wood streets, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, ALEXANDER MOORE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1041 Lingo street (between Carpenter street and Washington avenue, above Seventeenth), on Friday, August 2, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

STRICKER.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, GEORGE W. STRICKER.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TO CASE AND FANCY BOX MAKERS.—WE have fancy German Silver Escutcheons, Name Plates and Box Clasps, Brass Case Clasps, Box and Case Hinges in 12-inch lengths, Stop Hinges, Box Handles and Locks. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SEWING HOLDER IS ATTACHED TO the edge of a table, and holds on more firmly to the article the harder you pull. It costs much less than a sewing Bird, and will be found far more convenient than pinning your work to your frock. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BARN-DOOR ROLLERS, HANGERS, AND Rail; Barn-door Latches and Flush Pulleys; Heavy Barn-door Hinges, Sliding Door Sheaves and Rail, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 6p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 16]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m8p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street,
BIG HORSE
In the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

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PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
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PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.
THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rate yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
We will allow the highest market rates for Government in exchange for them.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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7 27 6t6p No. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

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FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 5p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Merrick resumed his address to the jury, and said he observed a few errors in the report of his remarks yesterday; but he knew it must necessarily be incomplete, as it did not profess to be a stenographic report. He simply made the statement in order that the counsel for the prosecution might be advised, and not be led into error in making a comparison with the official report.

Mr. Merrick then resumed the consideration of Sergeant Dye's testimony, and contended that Mr. Kelsenber contradicted him. Sergeant Dye also said that the lady he spoke to was of middle age, and was wrapped in a shawl. This lady, Mr. Merrick contended, was not Mrs. Surratt, for Mrs. Lambert, a lady whose character is not questioned, and who had no motive to speak aught but the truth, testified to holding with a soldier the identical conversation which Sergeant Dye alleges he had with Mrs. Surratt. All the features, time, and circumstances correspond. If Dye had such a conversation with Mrs. Surratt, and another soldier had a similar conversation with Mrs. Lambert, it is certainly a remarkable coincidence. He did not think the jury would convict the prisoner upon such testimony as that of Sergeant Dye. The other witness who says he saw Surratt at the theatre on the day of the assassination is Mr. Rhodes, who says he was attracted by curiosity, and entered the theatre, and he there saw a man whom he now identifies as the prisoner. Mr. Merrick recited Mr. Rhodes' testimony. This witness, he contended, was contradicted, because it was in proof, as sworn by Raybold, that a man could not have retreated from one box to the other, as there was but one box; there was no place where the man could have retreated to, unless he came out by the door that Rhodes entered. Rhodes says that all was quiet; Lamb and others contradict him, and say a rehearsal was going on at the hour mentioned by Rhodes. Again, Rhodes swears the curtain was down, while Lamb, who was there painting all day, says the curtain was not down, and it has been shown that it was not the custom to keep the curtain down during the day. It is also shown that the doors of the theatre were locked, and that there was no admission during the day. These two witnesses, Dye and Rhodes, are the only two that bring Surratt near the theatre, and the jury must conclude that neither are reliable.

The next witness to Surratt's presence here is Mr. Vanderpool, who says he saw Surratt in a concert hall. He told his story straight enough, but there was not a juror who did not see in the man's face that he was not telling the truth, and after the close of his testimony he makes a remark which evidenced the character of a blackguard, after he had given the testimony of a perjurer. To recall Vanderpool's testimony, it is shown that there was no round table in that hall that afternoon. Was it at some other hall than that designated by Vanderpool that he saw Surratt? It is beneath the dignity of the court to further speak of the testimony of such a man.

Cushing and Coleman say they saw Surratt talk to Booth on that day, but their testimony is met by a singular circumstance, and it seems as though Providence enabled the defense to meet by direct proof what was put in evidence by the prosecution. In this instance, Matthews shows that it was he who was talking to Booth, and that it was not Surratt. Grillo thinks he saw Surratt at Willard's hotel, but he is by no means positive; he does not swear certainly. There is no proof so difficult as of identity, and how can the face of a man seen in a note-way years ago casually be now positively recognized? Features make but slight impression until they become buried in the human mind. Conversation, manner, deportment, bearing, stamp the recollection of a man upon the memory, but the features cannot make so great an impression. Another witness upon whom they rely is Ramsdell who says that, on the morning of April 15, he met a horseman who was very anxious about passing the pickets, and who sneered when asked if he had heard about the President's assassination, and he testifies that he thinks Surratt is the man, and when the prisoner turns around he says he has seen his back before. This evidence is too ridiculous to be entertained.

Another witness is John Lee, who has been overwhelmed with infamy. He (Mr. Merrick) referred to Lee as one link in the chain that smells rank in the nostrils of honest men, and he is a specimen as showing the men of corruption brought here by the Government. Wood, the colored barber who says he shaved Surratt, is another of their main reliances. He says McLaughlin was with Surratt, without money, but the defense have shown that McLaughlin was not at the barber shop, and Wood is contradicted upon that point at least. The time at which Wood says he shaved him is not fixed in cross-examination, but is brought out on the examination-in-chief.

He says it was at 9 o'clock, and that he had been first up to shave Mr. Seward. At 9 o'clock in the morning it is well known a barber shop is well crowded, and will the jury believe that a barber can fix one special individual as being at his shop at a particular hour. Here was a place, a rendezvous, and crowds going through the same operation, but after the lapse of two years Surratt is identified as the man who was shaved. But the conclusive answer to Wood's testimony is in the position in which the prosecution have placed Surratt. They show that Surratt left Elmira for Williamsport. Mr. Koontz said that train could have arrived here at 10:30, and it was a physical impossibility for him to have been in the barber shop at 9 o'clock.

From Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, August 1.—The colored people of this city and New York are holding celebrations to-day, in honor of emancipation, at Rauff's and Leffert's Parks, in this place.

Base Ball Match at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 1.—A match game of base ball was played yesterday between a picked nine of the guests of the Surf House and the United States Hotel, on a vacant lot near Congress Hall. The game was very spirited, and the batting was excellent on both sides. The Surf House nine won the game by scoring 39 to 34. A large concourse of spectators were present, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Arrival of Steamships.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Arrived, steamships Baltic, from Bremen; England, from Liverpool; and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT MOUNT DESERT.

Some Further Details—Last Words of Rev. R. G. Chase—No Bodies Recovered Yet—Mr. Chase's Little Daughter's Condition, etc.

A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, writing from Mount Desert, Maine, under date of last Saturday, says:—

The most distressing casualty of Wednesday last, by which a party of seven persons were drowned, cast a gloom over the entire community. The names of these have already been forwarded by telegraph, but some additional particulars may not be uninteresting. They were all guests from the same house, as were the party in the other boat that sailed with them. Five of the number, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Miss Houpt, Miss N. Tazewell, and J. W. Harmar, Esq., were from Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Clark were from Framington, Massachusetts. Mr. Solon Robinson, the man in charge of the boat, belonged to Southwest Harbor, and is there highly spoken of. They were a pleasant and happy company, and were enjoying themselves to the utmost. The last words spoken were by Mr. Chase, who stood in the centre of the boat, with his hand upon the mast, "Oh, this is glorious."

In a moment the squall struck them, and they were buried in the ocean depths. Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death." Those who were in the other boat saw the disaster with feelings that can better be imagined than described, but they were two miles and more to leeward, and could in no way reach the spot. Miss Blake, of Framingham, who was rescued, has recovered, but is still here. Her life was saved by an oar which she clutched, and by which she was buoyed up till help could reach her. Other bodies were seen floating on or just below the surface, but it was impossible to reach them.

The boat went down stern foremost, dragging the smaller boat in tow with her, and disappeared almost instantly. The most strenuous efforts have since been made to recover the bodies, but without success. The water is forty or fifty fathoms deep, and the current is very strong. It is hardly probable they will ever be recovered till the sea shall be compelled to give up its dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase had with them at the hotel a little girl, eight years of age, one of a large family of children, who was left for the day in charge of the lady of the house. Up to this time she has not been informed of the irreparable loss she has sustained. It was thought best not to tell her, till friends who were at once telegraphed to could come for her. It was pitiable to see her so bright and joyous, and know what sorrow was in reserve for her.

Mr. Harmar was one of two brothers, who, with their mother, were visiting the island. Both were intending to go in the boat, but at the last moment, the younger decided to remain with the mother. The distracting grief at the loss of one son was in a measure counterbalanced by gratitude that the other was still spared. Friends of those who were lost have since come to the island; and a reward of fifty dollars is offered for the recovery of any of the bodies.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILADA.

HELMBOLD

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 1—Noon.—The tendency for all securities is better, as the fear that war is approaching between France and Prussia is declining. Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 72⅜; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 48⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

The weather is beautiful, and favorable for the crops.

ANTWERP, August 1.—Petroleum closed last night at 43 francs.

News from Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Admiral Farragut, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cherbourg, July 15, says he assumed command of the European Squadron the day previously. The passage from New York to Cherbourg, in his flagship, the Franklin, was made in sixteen days, under very favorable circumstances. He found there Rear-Admiral Goldsborough with his flagship, the Colorado, the Canandaigua, the Ticonderoga, and the Frolic. On the 16th the Admiral reports the arrival of the United States practice ships Macedonian, Savannah, and the Dale. The Shamrock and the Swatara were at Lisbon, awaiting the Admiral's orders. Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, having been relieved by Admiral Farragut, is on his way home.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., August 1.—The Republican Convention met this morning. There were about 5000 persons present, nearly all blacks. The African Church, upon being opened, was immediately filled, and a motion was made to adjourn to the Capitol Square, which was carried. After removing there Mr. Hauxhurst, of Alexandria, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Whittlesey, of Alexandria, temporary Secretary. A recess was then taken to appoint a committee on permanent officers.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 107⅝; Erie, 75⅝; Canton Company, 51¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cumberland preferred, 36 Virginia 6s, 50⅝; Missouri 6s, 103¾; Hudson River, 120⅜; Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅝; do. of 1864, 109⅝; do. of 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first series, 107⅜; all others, 107⅝. Exchange, 10¼@10⅜. Gold, 140.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 7000 barrels Southern at $12 90@16 for common to choice new; other brands unchanged. Wheat dull and 2@3c. lower; sales of 7500 bushels; amber, $2 25@2 28. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet. Provisions steady. Whisky quiet.

AT THE CENTRAL STATION THIS AFTERNOON.—James Haggerty, residing at No. 309 North Thirteenth street, a report of whose doings is given in another column, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon. Mr. John McConnell, whom he assaulted, keeps a tavern at Tenth and Locust streets. He was held in default of $2000 bail, $1000 for an assault with intent to kill, and $1000 for carrying concealed deadly weapons. Henry Wolfe, who used to "clerk it" in Memphis, Tennessee, and has been but a short time in this city, is charged with borrowing $50 from Mr. Charles Hostetter, doing business at No. 39 N. Third street, giving promises to pay soon. He said he had money deposited at L. Walkers & Brothers, brokers, on Third street, telling a falsehood thereby. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

William Devoe and Henry Alligood, the two notorious burglars, captured last night by Lieutenant Bowers and officers of the Fourth District, appeared for a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler. A full report of their burglarious transaction is given in our local columns. A large crowd of spectators were in the Station at the time of the hearing, and manifested that interest which is always connected with the transactions of expert "cracksmen." They were committed in default of $5000 bail each to answer at the next term of Court.

THE RECENT DISASTER ON THE RIVER FRONT.—The body of John Cunningham, who was buried among the debris of the submerged wharf on Tuesday evening, was found this morning floating in the river, near the Navy Yard. Cunningham had been employed during upwards of seven years as day watchman by Mr. Welsh, and was forty-five years of age.

The body of Captain Merriman, who was drowned at the same time, was recovered to-day, at noon, at Noble street wharf.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 U S 7-30s..Je	107¾	$900 Hun & BT Con 7s	32
$1000 5-20s '62....reg	109	100 sh St Nich Cl	⅝
$1500 do.'65 J y c p	106¼	100 sh Sch Nv Pf	31
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	103¾	1 sh Penna R	53⅜
$500 City 6s, New	99⅞	11 sh

SAYINGS OF DR. BUSHWHACKER.

Origin of Familiar Phrases—Clipped English, Etc.

The author of "The Sparrowgrass Papers" dedicates his new book—"The Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker and Other Learned Men"—to Mr. Verplanck. He also indicates, in a genial preface, that while the original "Sparrowgrass" reprints fugitive pieces or writes new ones, half-a-dozen other funny men are the authors or the translators of some of the good things in the volume—such as the "Daily Hints to Epicurean Smokers," "Was Champagne known to the Ancients?" "A French Breakfast," and an imitation of Macaulay's "History of England." But Mr. Cozzens' own contributions are spicy, instructive, and altogether acceptable.

In "Phrases and Filberts," he remarks that "it sometimes happens at the end of a dinner, when jokes and walnuts are cracked together, that the paternity of some trite quotation is put in question, and at once the wit of the whole company is set wool-gathering," and adds:—

"If every printing-office had a case filled with popular phrases arranged in the manner of types, it would save much manual labor, and the compositor would be surprised to find how often he had occasion to use them. For so inextricably are the 'short sentences drawn from long experience' entangled in the meshes of languages, that to eliminate them would be like drawing out of a carpet the threads that form the pattern. A few of these phrases, usually found floating in the currents of ordinary conversation, will be sufficient to consider in a paper like this: if we were to include those embraced in literature and oratory, it would require foolscap enough to cover the sands of Egypt, and an inkstand as large as one of the pyramids. Not being disposed to make such an investment in stationery at present, we shall only play the literary chiffonier, and hook a few scraps from the heaps of talk we meet with every day."

Here are some specimens:—

ORIGIN OF QUOTATIONS.

"Mr. John Timmins, the broker, says of that stock, *'there is a wheel within a wheel,'* without giving 'Paradise Lost,' Young's 'Night Thoughts,' and the Prophet Ezekiel credit for a phrase which may have saved him some thousands; and when he tells his boon companions at the club, that as for his wife, who is rather inclined to be extravagant, *'he would deny her nothing,'* he does not say how much he owes to Samson Agonistes for the words he makes use of. When he reaches his house, Mrs. Timmins takes him to task 'for coming home at such an hour of the night, in such a state;' to which he replies, in a gay and festive manner:—'My dear, *"To err is human—to forgive, divine,"*' from Pope's essay on criticism: to which Mrs. Timmins answers in a snappish way, 'Timmins, "there is a medium in all things"' (from Horace). Mr. T., disliking the tone in which this quotation is delivered, 'snatches a fearful joy' (from the 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College'), by saying he does not intend, in his house, to have 'the grey mare prove the better horse' (from Prior's epilogue). This only 'adds fuel to the flame' (from Milton's 'Sansom'), and Mrs. T. observes that if 'we would only see ourselves as others see us' (from Burns), it would be better for some people; that ever since he had joined that club 'a change had come o'er the spirit of her dream' (from Byron); that when she trusted her happiness to him she had 'leaned upon a broken reed' (from Young's 'Night Thoughts,' III, and Isaiah xxxvi, 6), and winds up a long lecture with the reflection that 'evil communications corrupt good manners' (from 1st Corinthians xv, 33). This last expression exasperates Mr. Timmins, and he asks Mrs. T., as he takes off his suspenders, 'to whom she alludes?'

"If we turn from the frescoed bedchamber of Mrs. Timmins to the whitewashed kitchen of Jim Skiver, the shoemaker, we find language not less elevated. Jim throws a leg of mutton upon the table and says: 'There, Mary, I had "to take Hobson's choice,"' although Jim had neither read the 509th *Spectator*, nor knew that Hobson's epitaph had been written by Milton. Jim, not 'having the fear of' Beaumont and Fletcher 'before his eyes' (Romans 3: 18), says, if he can 'catch that man wot gave Bill Baxter a black eye the day afore his weddin' he'll 'lamm him' (*King and No King*, act V, scene 3). To which Mary replies: 'I thought somethin' would happin': "the course of true love never did run smooth"' (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, act I, scene 1), and Jim responds, 'That's so; and they've put off the weddin' so often that it seems kind o' "hopin' agin' hope"' (Romans 4: 18). Jim thinks after they've had a 'snack' (Pope and Dryden), they had better go see the Siamese Twins; 'twins tied by nature; if they part they die' (Young's 'Night Thoughts'); puts on 'a hat not much the worse for wear' ('John Gilpin'), 'dashes through thick and thin' (same authority and 'Hudibras'), and after he has seen the Siamese, requests to see the 'Lilliputian King' (from 'Gulliver's Travels').

"How much language would be left us if these estrays were returned to their lawful owners, is a question. How could we console the dying if we had to give up to Gay's twenty-seventh Fable the phrase, 'while there is life there's hope?' and what could we say to the good in misfortune if we had to restore to Prior's ode, 'Virtue is her own reward?' The shopkeeper who ends his long list of fancy articles with 'and other articles too tedious to mention,' make use of a sentence as old as the Latin language, and we would take the point from Byron's hit at Coleridge if we were to replace in 'Garrick's Epilogue on Leaving the Stage,' 'A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.' So, too, must Goldsmith's Hermit lose 'man wants but little here below,' if Young's 'Night Thoughts,' IV, had its own property; and 'all the jargon of the schools,' from Burns' first epistle to J. Lapraik must be rendered up to Prior's 'Ode on Exodus, which has a prior claim to it.

"We have to go back to Thomas à Kempis for 'man proposes but God disposes;' but 'what if thou withdraw and no friend takes note of thy departure?' was written by a young man only eighteen years of age nearly fifty years ago. If we want to look up 'the solemn brood of care,' we can find that, 'and each one as before will chase his favorite phantom,' in 'Thanatopsis.' There, too, we will see the hills 'rock-ribbed and ancient as the sea;' but 'old as the hills' is older than the 'oldest inhabitant,' and like him, has lost its parents. If we need 'to point a moral and adorn a tale,' we must get Dr. Johnson's 'Vanity of Human Wishes,' and 'he that runs may read,' in Cowper's 'Tirocinium,' and 'he may run that readeth it,' in Habakuk 2: 2. If any person wish to 'consume the midnight oil,' let him read Gay's 'Shepherd and Philosopher,' and in Congreve's 'Mourning Bride' he will find 'music hath charms to soothe a savage breast.' 'To be in the wrong box,' will occur to him who has dipped into the sixth book of 'Fox's Martyrs,' and Napoleon found 'that from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step,' in Tom Paine's works, translated and published in France in 1791."

Criticisms upon the Queen's English being in order among the purists of the day, Mr. Cozzens tries his hand.

CLIPPED ENGLISH.

"Nothing is more striking to an American when he first visits London than the constant misuse of the French 'A' pronounced *aw* by the high school of cockneys. The lower classes of her Majesty's subjects use the plain old-fashioned English 'A' as an expletive, as well as an offset to the other (a fashion, by-the-way, derived from the Greeks, for their language is full of expletives), in this manner:—I was *'a-going,'* or I was 'a-thinking,' or I was 'a-'oping,' or I was 'a-hironing,' and so on through the whole family of verbs. Now this misuse of the vowel is so common to the common people, that to hear it from the lips of any person is sufficient to suggest that his education has been quite imperfect. This being so, *it is quite fair* that we should acquit Lord Brobdignag of a similar charge, when we hear him read from a master of style, thus:—'They saw *aw* that it was *aw*-Liston's firm belief, that he-aw was aw-great and neglected tragic actaw. They say-aw that ev-aw-ry one of us believes, in his heart, or would like-aw to have others believe, that he-aw is something which he is aw-not!'

* * * "It is well known that in the glorious old English tongue every word carries a meaning with it; a little history in its womb, such as 'belly-timber,' as applied to food, and 'bread-basket,' as applied to its receptacle. So the lord of thousands of broad acres in Merrie England—

"'Lovely in England's *fadeless green*'—*Halleck*—was called the Earl of *Beau-champs*, from the Norman French, as in Scotland the name of Campbell is derived from an Italian origin meaning the same thing as Beau-champs, Campo-bello. Just as the constellation in the Southern hemisphere called Charles' Oak recalls the history of that royal and ragged refugee, in Boscobell, so a vast number of words in English once represented ideas. They were words with poetry and history locked up within them, like flies, in perpetual amber. The river 'Aine,' in Cumberland, the stream celebrated in many a border foray, has upon its banks the ancient town of Alnecester, and the 'home of the Percy's high-born race,' Alnwick Castle. Should you inquire for either place, there is not a man in England who would understand you. But just ask for Anster and Annick, and there is not a red-coated, boot-brushing boy in the neighborhood of Temple Bar that cannot tell you where to find the train that will carry you to the residence of the Lords of Northumberland.

"I remember once that I hired a post and pair to go down to Stratford-upon-Avon. A jaunty postilion in spotless white dimity knee-breeches, white top-boots, silver-rim hatband, and a whole carillon of bell-buttons on his jacket, touched his hat as I stepped into the 'shay.' 'Drive me round,' said I, 'by the way of Charlecote Hall;' for I wished to see the place where Shakespeare was tried for deer-stealing. That was a puzzler. The friendly landlord of the 'Warwick Arms,' the aged pensioner of the Bear and Ragged Staff, the obsequious waiter; the radical tailor, who made red riding coats for fox-hunting squires and —— them in the bitterness of his sartorial soul; the small boy that always followed a stranger as the mite-fly follows a cheese; the parochial beadle with his bell; the blue eyes of the chambermaid, from an upper story of the Warwick Arms; all, in dire suspense, in that dewy morning, waited to hear the reply of the post-boy. There was no reply. Presently an under-holstler, who had been hovering around the horses like a spiritual gad-fly, whose wings were horse-brush and curry-comb, spoke out in a foggy voice:—'P'raps the gemman means Chaweut?' Shade of Shakespeare! And *Chaweut* it was, as everybody understood it there. So it is that in this puckered-up English—Warwick, itself a splendidly significant name, becomes Waric. The Beauchamp Chapel is Beecham. Charlesbury has lost its ancient significance in Chawbree. Cholmondeley is Chumlee. Berwick of old renown, *'royal* Berwick beach of sand,' is now Berric; Candlewick street in London is Cannick; Gloucester is Gloster, Smithfield is Smifld, and Worcester—Wooster! So, too, the word dear to every domestic tie, 'housewife,' is *'hussif,'* subtle is *'suttle,'* and High Holburn, *I-oburn.*

"Can anybody doubt that the corruption of these good old expressive English words into bastard French is not undermining the Queen's English?"

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week [7 26mthsl0t

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthsst9 STATE TREASURER.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

FRACTIONAL SHARES
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD,
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1j

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1j *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

THE INTEREST IN GOLD
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,
Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF
DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
On and after that date.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuthsl0t Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1j N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15j

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 133 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS FLIES (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 1f

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. P. PARIS,
7 6 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,
Of good quality, at the low price of $1·00.
CLOAK ROOM.
Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$2·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.
BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.
Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.
WHITE PIQUE.
Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.
BLACK SILKS.
A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.
MUSLINS!
Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 6-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 43, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doyliss, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—W. M. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c; Flannel for Bathing Robes, etc. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET
—Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

The Annual Pilgrimage to Mecca.

The return of the pilgrims to Mecca from Suez was effected towards the close of June. From April 27 to June 6 the ships of the Egyptian Company brought to Suez 6877 pilgrims; 890 reached the city via the land route, and the grand caravan from Tapiz, numbering 3506 souls, was expected. Despite the crowded condition of the vessels, and the exhaustion of the pilgrims, few deaths occurred. Sunstrokes, dysentery, and the fatigues of the journey made some victims among the overland pilgrims, but taking into consideration the extent of the journey, and the utter destitution of the peripatetic fatalists who cross the desert unprovided with tents or shelter of any kind, and almost without bread or water, the mortality was trifling. On their arrival at Suez, the pilgrims who came by sea were quarantined for five days within a few miles of the city. Although measures had been taken to provide for their sustenance, the crowd was so large, and the facilities for transportation between the city and the quarantine so limited, that the pilgrims were without water for forty-eight hours. Tents had been sent them to shelter the unfortunates from the burning sun, but ere they reached the quarantine many had been overcome by the heat. During the sojourn of the visitors at quarantine, there occurred ten deaths. Of the loss of life incurred by the caravans no exact estimate could be obtained.

Currency and the National Banks.

The following list embraces some of the suspensions and failures of National Banks since January, 1867:—

March 2.—The National Bank of Newton, Mass., failed with liabilities amounting to $110,000.

March 2.—The National Bank of Hudson, N. Y., discovered an embezzlement by the cashier to the amount of $50,000. The concern revived after several weeks' suspension, and resumed business.

March 4.—First National Bank of Medina, Mo., failed with liabilities of $82,000.

March 4.—The Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore broke down from the effects of a series of defalcations, carried on for a long time by two officers of the institution.

July 25.—The Weedsport (Cayuga county) National Bank closed doors, its liabilities being $125,000.

July 26.—The National Bank of Unadilla, Otsego county, failed, its liabilities being $200 000.

July 27.—The Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut, suspended business, and offered a reward of $500 for the fugitive cashier, W. Hamilton Barnum, who absconded with $50,000.

In the above brief statement the reasons for the difficulties of the National Banks in question are too lamentably obvious to need further comment.—*N. Y. World.*

THE LONDON POST OFFICE.—Several changes are contemplated at the post office in London. Many of the superior clerks in the departments have had offered to them the option of retirement, with an additional ten years of service by way of superannuation. It is said that more economical arrangements could then be made, though, of course, for some years, while the annuitants live, the cost to the country would be greater.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 31

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 21

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 8 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 823 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,632 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.
$27,431 18	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D,
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES P. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND.
7 27 Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

SHIPPING

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP TIOGA FOR NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates.

Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans.

For Bills of Lading and information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
Phila. and Southern M. S. S. Co.,
7 29 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 17

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....115 | To London.....40
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
THOMAS RICHARDS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookson
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 80 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu
5 18

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 194 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Westernstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 1 Kensington Screw Dock,
DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	8:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:30 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, $2 25 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.	
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.	
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.	

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Tullytown and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 10:45 A. M., and 1:00 and 4:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 1:37 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 5½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 5¼, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¼, 8:05, 9¾, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¼, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	3:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.....9:28 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Vine street at.....10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at.....1:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 823 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City,

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Thirty-Second Annual Commencement.

THE EXERCISES OF THE WEEK.

Liberal Increase in the Endowment —$100,000 Subscribed in One Day—A. Pardee, Esq., Gives $80,000 Alone.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
EASTON, PA., July 31, 1867.

The founder of this quaint little town, whoever he may have been, displayed a fine appreciation of the beauties of nature in fixing upon its location. The town is situated on a narrow peninsula, bounded on the south by the Lehigh, and on the north by the Bushkill, and terminated on the east by the shallow, winding waters of the Delaware. At this point the strip of land lying between the two former rivers is low and level; but it ascends gradually towards the west, until it reaches, at a short distance from the Delaware, an elevation almost equal to that of the surrounding hills. These last are scattered plentifully about, enveloping the town on all sides, and extending for several miles in every direction.

The hill—it is almost a mountain in height—which rises up at a sharp angle just north of the Bushkill, is the site of Lafayette College, an institution which is now fairly on the high road to prosperity. Crossing the Bushkil by the bridge in continuation of the main street of Easton, the stranger is appalled by the prospect of a journey up a flight of steps which seem almost without limit as to number. A careful tally reveals the fact that there are only two-hundred and twenty-six rises; and when one gains the top and pauses in exhaustion to gaze upon the task he has accomplished, his eye is saluted by a prospect which is almost unrivalled for romantic interest by any similar locality in the State. Just on the brow of this hill stand the College buildings, and the residences of a number of the professors. The grounds include about forty acres, over which the different edifices connected with the institution are scattered, with a charming disregard of regularity. The main building, in which are the dormitories of the students, and several of the recitation and lecture rooms, is five stories in height, including the basement and attic, the rooms in the last of which are but little inferior in size to those on the lower floors, and rendered almost as pleasant by large dormer windows. The structure is of stone, the exterior being roughly coated with mortar, and altogether it has that homelike and harshly-treated appearance which is characteristic of most of our older college buildings. There is about it an air and odor of departed days, and that quiet, dreamy simplicity which is so much more conducive to thought and study than the stiff, bright style which so often pervades the architecture of the present age. Adjoining this building on the east, another and larger, as well as more elegant and substantial, structure of stone is now in process of erection. The basement story is already completed, and the whole, when finished, will add much to the beauty as well as to the capacity of the College. Further to the east, and on the very brow of the hill, is an elegant and substantial stone building known as "Jenks Hall," the gift of Barton H. Jenks, Esq., of Philadelphia. The architecture of this last is of that French school which has of late become so popular in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Jenks Hall contains the chemical laboratory, the cabinet of Natural History, and a commodious lecture-room, and will long remain as a substantial monument to the enlightened liberality of its founder. To the east and north stand the residences of the Professors, several of which are old and plain, while others are of recent erection, and of the most attractive cottage style.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday last an elaborate and accurate sketch of the history of Lafayette College was given, so that it only remains for your correspondent to detail the occurrences of Commencement week, which were brought to a close this evening by a brilliant levee at the residence of President Cattell.

Sunday's Proceedings

were the beginning of the regular ceremonies of this time-honored college occasion. The morning exercises were held at the Brainerd Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. After the preliminaries had been conducted by the Rev. R. A. Brown, of Columbia, Pa., and the Rev. O. O. McLean, of Lewistown, Pa., the annual sermon before the graduading class was delivered by the Rev. George Burrowes, D. D., Professor of Biblical Instruction in the college, who took for his text a passage of the Lord's prayer, from Matthew 6: 13, as follows:—"Lead us not into temptation."

On the conclusion of the sermon, which was equal in spirit and substance to the occasion and the theme, the Baccalaureate Address was delivered by the Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., the President of the College. President Cattell dwelt upon the fact that the full and harmonious development of perfect manhood depended as much upon the cultivation of the religious as upon that of the social and intellectual endowments. He urged upon the students who were comprised in his audience the great reward which accompanied the attainment of a religious life, and, in conclusion, referred in a touching manner to the late Dr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, who only one year ago had addressed the students from the same pulpit, and whose voice was then for the last time lifted up to proclaim the Gospel. But a few weeks thereafter he was called to his reward, and the admonitions then given seemed now invested with the solemnity of a voice from the grave.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a religious conference was held in the College Chapel. Short addresses on Christian activity were delivered by the Revs. Alfred Taylor, of Philadelphia, and O. O. McLean, of Lewistown, and several other prominent divines participated in the interesting exercises of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, a meeting was held by the Brainerd Society of the College, in the First Presbyterian Church, a large audience being present. The preliminary exercises were conducted by the Rev. S. T. Lowrie, of Philadelphia; after which the Rev. T. H. Robinson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, preached a sermon from the passage in John 2: 14, which reads:—"I have written to you, young men, because ye are strong." This closed the ceremonies of the day.

Monday's Proceedings.

In the morning the examination of the Biblical students was conducted in the presence of the following committee, appointed for attendance on the same by the Synod:—Rev. S. T. Lowrie, of Philadelphia; Rev. O. O. McLean, of Lewistown; Rev. R. A. Brown, of Columbia; Rev. T. M. Dawson, of Lewisburg; Rev. R. Cruikshank, of Pottstown; Jonathan R. Lowrie, Esq., of Warrior's Mark; and D. W. Patterson, Esq., of Lancaster.

In the afternoon the Biblical students and their friends assembled in the College Chapel, and were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Brown and McLean, members of the Synod committee given above.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning reunions were held by the Literary Societies in their respective halls, the graduated as well as active members of the societies being present in large numbers. Mr. John H. Kase, of the class of 1867, presided over the meeting in Franklin Hall, the proceedings in which were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Eckard, Professor of History and Rhetoric in the College. An address was delivered by H. L. Bunstein, Esq., of the class of 1864, the subject being "Political Instruction." Mr. Edward P. Conkling, of the class of 1867, delivered a valedictory address in behalf of the members of the society who were about going out into the world, after which Mr. W. Scott, of the class of 1867, responded in behalf of those who were to remain active members of the society. Addresses were subsequently delivered by ex-Governor Pollock and others. The meeting in Washington Hall was presided over by Mr. A. B. Howell, of the class of 1868, and the exercises, which were of the same general character as the above, were opened with prayer by the Rev. R. A. Brown, of Columbia. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of Botany and Zoology in the College; the class valedictory by Mr. Robert H. Smith, and the response by Mr. Thomas D. Logan. These were followed by ex-Governor Pollock, Ashbel Welch, Esq., President of the combined Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroad Companies, and several other gentlemen.

In the evening, the annual address before the two Literary Societies was delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Hon. G. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, an alumnus of the College. The subject of his address was "Moses," and it was handled in a manner that afforded great satisfaction, and elicited unstinted applause.

COMMENCEMENT DAY,

however, was the great day of the week, and the point around which all the interest of the occasion centred. A more propitious day could not have been selected if the affair had been postponed regularly until the weather and all its accompaniments were in perfect accord with the spirit which pervades all hearts on this great event in the life of collegians. The increasing prosperity of Lafayette, and the magnificent donations which it has received within a few years past, are attracting the attention of the public at large; and so great was the interest manifested in the exercises to-day, that the town was quite overrun with strangers, many of whom found it impossible to obtain satisfactory accommodations at the hotels.

Previous to the regular exercises, the Board of Trustees held a meeting in the lecture-room of the Brainerd Church, for the purpose of conferring the customary degrees and transacting other important business. The Rev. Augustus Bloombergh, of Princeton, N. J., was elected to the Professorship of Modern Languages in the College; and on the nomination of the Synod, William Adamson, Esq., of Philadelphia, a liberal patron and benefactor of the institution, was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

While the Board were thus engaged, the students were forming in procession at the foot of the long stairway leading to the College buildings, whence they proceeded, a few minutes before nine o'clock, to the Brainerd Church. They were there joined by the Trustees and members of the Faculty, and then the procession moved, to the sound of music, through the principal streets, halting at the First Presbyterian Church. This edifice was already filled to the extent of its capacity, the greater portion of the audience, as is usual on such occasions, being made up of ladies. After the persons in the line of the procession had entered the church and taken up the positions assigned them, the exercises were proceeded with, according to the following programme:—

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
Oration—Latin Salutatory—John F. Pfouts, Jersey Shore.
MUSIC.
Oration—Know Thyself—Ezra S. Heany, Doylestown.
Oration—The Study of the Natural Sciences—Robert J. Hess, Easton.
MUSIC.
Oration—How Shall We Educate?—Samuel W. Knipe, Columbia.
Oration—Our Gallant Dead—Samuel L. Johnson, Ickesburg.
Oration—The Book—Edward P. Conkling, Mt. Pleasant, N. J.
MUSIC.
Oration—The Isle of the Ocean—John H. Kase, Danville.
Oration—Our Own Noble River—Peter S. Bergstresser, Berrysburg.
Oration—A Mechanical Age—Lindley C. Rutter, Jr., Chesnut Level.
MUSIC.
MASTER'S ORATIONS.
A Noble Life—Alfred P. Reid, West Chester.
Three Years—Henry L. Bunstein, Easton.
MUSIC.

At this point the President of the College conferred the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" on the ten members of the graduating class, and that of "Master of Arts" on the graduates of three years' standing or more.

The degree of "B. A." was also conferred, *causa honoris*, or by way of honor, upon Crittenden Hornton, of Cal.; James W. Davis, N. J.; H. H. Hough, Penn.; and R. B. Andrews, Penn.; and that of "M. A." in the same manner upon E. B. Bierman, Professor of model Branches in the Lebanon Valley College, and upon George C. Bucher.

The other honorary degrees conferred were as follows:—

Ph. D.—Rev. S. G. Apple, President Mercersburg College; Rev. Frederick S. Jewett, Professor of the English Language and Literature in New York State Normal School.

D. D.—Rev. William B. McCloy, Ballemena, Ireland; Rev. Nathaniel H. Griffin, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in Williams College, Massachusetts; Rev. Alexander G. McAuley, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas M. Cunningham, formerly President of Madison College, Ohio, and now pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

LL.D.—Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The exercises were then brought to a close by the honorary oration and valedictory address, which were delivered by Robert H. Smith, of Lower Chanceford. The subject of the honorary oration was "The Medical Profession." The valedictory is given below, in full.

This College Commencement was not unlike all other College Commencements. The young gentlemen who addressed the audience had done their very best in the composition and rehearsal of their orations, and the efforts of several of them were exceedingly creditable to themselves and their instructors. They appeared, likewise, to be fully appreciated by the young ladies, who had entered the church burdened down with bouquets and wreaths, which were duly transferred from their own keeping to the custody of the speakers, as the favorite of each fair flower-girl prepared to leave the stage. Below the first Master's Oration and the Valedictory Address are given at length, as examples of the productions of all.

"A NOBLE LIFE"—MASTER'S ORATION, BY ALFRED P. REID, ESQ.

Men, his capabilities, his destiny, are momentous problems. All things within and without him teach that his being has an infinite value. He is a child of the Infinite. He is a mystery to himself. He is surrounded by mystery. He is a living soul—the image of his Creator—his life breathed into him by the same Omnipotent Being who made all things, and is in the world around him. He finds it in his own soul. It is typified in nature. It is a dark stain upon it; he knows it is such; he sees it reduce its slaves to the lowest depths of degradation. Yet he feels that man is, both in kind and degree, a being of a higher order than any other of the forms of animated life, which, like him, are nourished at the table of bounteous nature, and "God's stars and silence teach him, as His angels only can,
That the one sole sacred thing, beneath the cope of heaven, is man."

When he thus realizes the dignity of his own manhood, and the value and importance of the spark of immortality entrusted to his care, he feels the necessity of guarding this sacred trust, and of so ordering his life as to develope all the resources of his nature, and attain the true end of living. He seizes fast hold of the conviction that the end for which God designed him, His reasoning creature, was the contemplation of His works, the improvement and enjoyment of himself, and in both to be happy—having to this end endowed him with corresponding faculties and desires.

He turns to nature as she is revealed in the flowers, in the trees, in the whole of creation. Here all is order and harmony. Nothing is done in vain. Everything has a certain appointed use and purpose. No jealousy, no rivalry, enters here; but all things by a law divine fill their appointed sphere. The seeds of moral life are sown around him. The law of their being is *growth*. The tree sends its roots into the rich loam in endless ramifications, gathering food to sustain and enrich the vital principle within it. It shoots forth its leaves and branches to draw from the air and sunshine the elements that will nourish its growth and accomplish its purposes in the Divine economy. However advantageous or otherwise are the circumstances that surround it, it still makes use of the means within its grasp to unfold its life, to perform its allotted task. In this process of growth it is doing good, purifying the air, beautifying the landscape, and dispensing its health-giving streams all around; and when its work is over it returns to its mother earth, enriching her by the product of its growth, the accumulations of its life. Its mute teachings find an echo in the ingenuous heart. With the lesson thus taught, the soul turns in upon itself and learns its wondrous significance. There are the germs of an immortal growth, attributes akin to Divinity, an intellect possessed of capabilities that cannot be fathomed, affections susceptible of cultivation to an unbounded extent, and moral faculties that link him to the Infinite. To develope these his whole nature—his head, mind, and soul—is the true end of living, is true manhood. To be able to give a good account of these faculties—these talents entrusted to his charge—according to the opportunity he has had, is his high destiny. To accomplish this, life and the opportunities and advantages he enjoys are given him. Even the disappointments and trials he meets with are the Divine messengers sent to work out the same result. Every event of life is an angel of mercy to his soul, to advance its proper growth and complete development.

Life has then a glorious meaning. It is a constant, never-ending growth; a growth of all the faculties of the soul into a likeness of Him who is the sum of all perfections.

The man is ennobled. Duty is his watchword: duty to himself, to his fellows, to his God.

No matter, then, whether his position in life is humble or exalted, his consecrated spirit will make it sublime. For in the words of one, "Heroism, the heroism of duty, is not a thing that grows out of mere position. A violet, in its way, is as beautiful as a cedar of Lebanon. Self-denial, fidelity to principle, and godly sincerity, may bloom in the house we live in as much, and these are the best elements of a true manhood. Whoever developes these gathers the true harvest of life, and he may find that harvest more abundant in the sheltered valley than on the lofty hillside."

Then a lofty ideal of a true manhood possesses his soul, to which he is ever aspiring, and as he lives grows within its likeness. He studies the models of literature and art as a means of self-culture, to gain intellectual impulse, refinement of perception, and exalted perceptions of the true, the beautiful and the good, and thus give completeness to his own intellectual powers. His mind, alive to the grand teachings and harmonies of the universe, then finds with the Bard of Avon,

"Tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Science brings her tribute to developе and fructify his nature. The book of creation—written on the rocks—opens to his touch, and on its ancient pages he reads its wondrous story. The canopy above him, studded with its countless gems of living worlds, enlarges his mind and modifies his life. He studies the race of which he is a part; man—his noble gifts, his moral perversion, his destiny—and profits by the lesson they read him. The literature of the world furnishes food for his imagination and reflection. The "Book of all Books," traced with the pen of inspiration, unlocks the secret of history and explains many of the mysteries that girt his life. There, God Himself, the fountain of all truth, the source of all knowledge, speaks. Christ, "the light of the world," speaks as man never spake. There too, speak all the holy and wise men of God who have lived, and died, and ascended to rest. Truths are here which God Himself only could reveal—truths that burn and flame with their own divinity. In this he finds that chart by which to direct his voyage. In it is revealed that compass, the spirit that will safely guide him through the storms and shoals of life, into the harbor of perfect rest. There he reads that perfect moral law under which God has placed him; and there, too, of that "love which is the fulfilling of the law;" love to his fellow man, and supreme love to God. Of the glories of the future past it comes to him. It leaves him on the shores of a mysterious future. Its promises, precepts, and examples plainly teach him the true relations of life, yet the shadows of its infinite source linger still upon its opening pages, and the glories of the waiting heavens fling a bewildering radiance upon its closing lines."

Thus all things within his reach are made tributary to the formation of his character—that character which is daily and hourly being written out in his own heart, and which will be the page in the Lamb's book of life from which, in the final summing up of our lives, the Recording Angel is to expose, will be read his final destiny. What a mystery life is! But, when viewed in the light we have been endeavoring to unfold, how radiant it becomes! It then appears a path to higher destinies, and, rising on its wrecks, we may at last to something nobler attain. Then can we sing with the poet:—

"St. Augustine well hath then said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.
All common things, each day's events
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by by which we may ascend."

Then sweet contentment with our lot will flow in upon our souls, feeling that we are in our proper sphere; that we are in some way mysteriously working out the end of our existence; that we are co-workers with Him in that incomprehensible plan that pervades all things.

We never truly grow by imitation. The duties prescribed in formularies, the rules of life laid down in the past by men the wisest and the best will not lead us to our highest development by blindly following them.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
That would keep abreast of truth.
Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires;
We ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter seas;
Nor attempt the future's portals
With the past *blood*-rusted key."

Man is the architect of his own character. "As he thinkest, so is he." As he builds, so will he be. If he would be a wise master builder, he must form and fashion all his faculties, with all the means at his command, into a beautiful, a symmetrical temple, with its pillars strong and complete, and its chambers garnished with purity of thought and devotion to noble aims.

In the silent hours which holy mensperit in monastic cells, or in the quiet and lonely studio, where the sound of no footfall penetrates, and the world with its bustle and cares never came, genius wrought out patiently and silently—as though a human life stretched through ages—those works of infinite beauty which adorn the rich museums of Europe, and conceived and completed those masterpieces of literature and art the world admires. So in the privacy of his own thoughts—in the secret chambers of his own soul—man must mould his own character, work out his individual destiny. No one can do it for him. Others may lust not, and bring material to his aid, but his own creative energy alone can mould them into his own life, and make them subservient to his soul's growth.

Christian civilization is building up a noble structure all over the globe, and to its grand and symmetrical completion all things tend. The myriad workmen who contribute to it are, in their separate spheres, all working together. He does most towards it who moulds his own nature into conformity with its requirements, and develops the powers of his immortal spirit into that complete manhood which it demands. Thus he will become a light in the world, radiating the benign influence of its principles in all directions; the concretion of its fundamental standards is a sublime example for the world's guidance.

In this healthy growth of the whole man lies the true secret of happiness and success—in giving to every faculty due occupation in their natural order of superiority—first, the Divine, those attributes which religion fosters, then the human, and lastly the material. Whatever be the sphere in which our lot is cast, there we can find food to enrich and developе all our faculties. This well-proportioned excellence we may all obtain by patient and earnest striving.

Thus, the interests of goodness and truth will be advanced and mankind elevated. Thus we shall make a successful journey through life, gathering up the fragments of truth, and moulding them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection. Thus living we will answer the longings of our souls, fulfil the ends of being, honor God, bless mankind. Such a consecrated spirit, with so noble a life in view to be striven for, will ennoble the possessor, make him a real hero in the battle of life, a true king among men. It will secure happiness, contentment, success, and the eye of faith will behold its chief rewards in the smiles of a faithful God, and view the termination of its earthly career as only the entrance upon an eternal existence, as merely the preparation for a higher and purer life, as a foretaste of heaven. The influence of such a life and character will be a perpetual sunshine, not circumscribed by the limits of its earthly career, but its waves will flow on and on, gathering strength as they flow, until they strike upon the furthermost shores of eternity. Its silent lessons will fall on many a heart with more efficient power than any sermon or book, and the innumerable veins of Divine light and truth it opens along every part of its pathway, will enrich the world by their products, and glorify God in a rich and plenteous harvest of souls." Thus living, life shall be a glory, and death a passing from glory to glory."

"Think truly, then, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed.
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed.
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS, BY ROBERT H. SMITH.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:—When the class of '67 entered, Lafayette was passing through her darkest days: we count her happy that she has been intrusted to your care. You called the present President to preside over her: you have joined with other men of large means and large hearts in magnificent contributions to her funds. The corps of professors has been largely increased: costly buildings have been erected: you have added new courses of study to the old classic curriculum; the number of students has been doubled. For this glorious career of our Alma Mater permit us to offer you our tribute of thanks and praise. The names of Pardee, Jenks, and Anderson are known and honored wherever the history of education in America is studied. The sons of Lafayette delight to do them honor—and not them only. We know the names and labors of all your honored band. We delight to remember all your self-denial and energy, your prayers and counsels. Your names shall be fragrant with the sons of Lafayette while the rock stands on which she is founded. As we have now united our rejoicings with your rejoicings for the past, and our hopes with your hopes for the future, we are to-day proud of our Alma Mater, and feel that though we may never be able to add to her glory, yet she will reflect honor upon our successes.

Mr. President:—The part which you have taken in raising Lafayette to her present position justly deserves the heartiest praise of all those who have an interest in her. With a heart zealous in the work to which you were called, you have labored unceasingly, and accomplished vastly more than even the most sanguine had anticipated; while you have found liberal benefactors, who have co-operated with you and lent you the aid which has been so valuable, yet all grateful hearts will grant you the return which such unexpected self-denial and untiring zeal justly merit. You have awakened an interest for Lafayette in the minds of countless friends of education. While many have given the most abundant evidence of that interest, we do not not that even yet as undeniable manifestations will be given. The rise of our Alma Mater will be associated with your name, and upon you especially will the honor be reflected. And when the work which you have taken in hand has been accomplished, may length of years be granted you, in which you may rest from your toil, see Lafayette prosperous under your efforts, and receive somewhat of a recompense for your labor.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Few ties are more sacred than those that bind the teacher and the pupil. But with us these ties have been strengthened by long intercourse with you. As the time is now at hand when we must bid farewell to scenes that have become so familiar, to friends that have grown so dear, and to Professors that have merited such high respect, it finds us not free from sorrow. The course of study here is unsurpassed. We bear witness that you have devoted yourselves most assiduously to your work. The debt which we owe you we cannot estimate. The most satisfactory return we can make will be the proper use of the education which has been imparted to us with so much labor. The course of instruction is soon finished, and we go forth to employ it in different spheres. From an observation of our college career, you may have marked out the course of each of us. Wherein it is praiseworthy, we hope to follow it; and wherein blameworthy, to shun it. And as we say farewell, we can but express the wish that the paths which now begin to diverge may oftentimes meet.

Citizens of Easton:—We should fail to perform an urgent duty did we not make some recognition of your kindness towards us. These green mountains, winding rivers, and you College on the hill, are not the only attractions here. You have received us as friends; you have welcomed us to your homes. We can but feebly express the pleasure you have afforded us, and the thanks which we would return you. When the student is wearied with excessive study, no one can tell how the associations of friendship and of home sustain and cheer him. We have our thanks also for the liberality of your men of wealth. They have generously responded to the call for contributions that has been made by the friends of the College. The presence of so many of you at these exercises cannot be otherwise construed than as a manifestation of your interest in Lafayette. But we must bid farewell to Easton and to you. Let us, at leaving, express the hope that we may again return and mingle in like scenes, and let us assure you that if the hope should not be gratified, the recollection of the past will long be cherished.

College Mates:—As we take our leave of you we shall doubtless bid adieu to some that we shall never again be permitted to greet this side of the grave. And yet what could give us greater pleasure than to happen upon one of our dear old college mates, from whom we have been separated long years. Gladly would we return to our college life, and review the scenes that yet lingered in our memories. We would feel that we were living over again those days of intermingled pleasure and pain. Though we never chance to meet you, we shall in our memories dedicate a place to each of you. We despise the man who loses sight of the friends of youth when the vestures of manhood has been put on. Though we are widely separated from you, busied with the duties of active life, we shall never be so absorbed as to forget the rapid hours that were whiled away in company with you, when each opened his heart and confided to the other its most sacred secrets, always finding sympathy where sympathy was wanted, and a heart full of joy when kind Fortune had shown her favoring hand. And though there have at times been slight disagreements, yet they should now be forgotten, and all, striking hands, pledge each other eternal friendship. Wherever you may go our eyes will follow you. The pages of each of us is unsealed, though we cannot trace it. But what joy would it give to know that all terminated in that land where parting is not known!

Class mates, a more interesting period in our lives than this we should in vain attempt to point out. It is one towards which we have looked for long months with anxiety. When fatigued with laborious study, or disheartened by some misfortune, we will naturally run forward to the time of our graduation, when we should once more breathe a free air. As we started home and looked back over our college life, does the wish ever come up that we could relive it? Do we see that some precious privileges have been misimproved? If so, it is now too late to recall them. They can but teach us their real value, and a useful lesson for the future. Our association has been so constant and our labors so similar that we seem to constitute a family. Each one has made his classmate his advisers, and appealed to them when he was in need of assistance. At our entrance into college we were few in numbers; of the original number, there were but four among us. The class has been increased and decreased. There was a time when it was the largest in College. One classmate is in the far West, engaged in the mercantile business; another, in that of medicine; another, in business; another we have already lost sight of, and so the catalogue runs. But there is one of whom I should make special mention. Early in his college course he was employed by the Government in the Navy Yard at Washington. He was thus engaged but one year, when he was seized with rapid disease, which affected his brain, and in one short week he was pale in death. In the country, on the hill, the place of his burial is marked by a plain slab of marble, on which is written, 'Sacred to the memory of Edwin D. Stem.' His character was irreproachable; his talents were superior. He was beloved by his classmates, respected by his instructors, and dear to the hearts of all his friends. From his early death, "let us be wise and take heed." The day we have anxiously awaited is at hand. With what delight we fancied we should welcome its advent! But as it comes upon us, we dare not, we cannot say that it is a joyous day. Though we are freed from imperative study and college restrictions, yet we shrink from giving up the pleasures of our college life, and especially those arising from our intercourse with each other. The college bell, with its familiar tone, has for the last time broken in upon our reveries, and summoned us to prayer hall or to the recitation-room, and we are called upon to separate. To our Alma Mater we shall always look with interest, and no more welcome news can reach our ears than that of her prosperity. But to Alma Mater, to the gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to our worthy President, to our esteemed Professors, to the kind citizens of Easton, and to our college mates, the Class of '67 now say "Farewell!"

THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

On the conclusion of the regular exercises in the church, the Trustees, Professors, Alumni, and students of the College again formed in procession, and, preceded by the band of music, proceeded to the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, to partake of the Commencement Dinner. This repast was provided by the young ladies of Easton, and as far as its component parts were concerned, was substantial and elegant. The guests, to the number of two hundred, were seated at four long tables, while for attendants they enjoyed the presence of the young ladies who were the givers of the feast. Beauty served youth and knowledge, and did it with a lavish hand, and with great zeal and earnestness.

Ex-Governor James Pollock, of Philadelphia, the President of the Board of Trustees of the College, presided with his accustomed grace, supported on the right by President Cattell, and on the left by Selden T. Scranton, Esq., of Oxford, N. J.

After a persevering and pleasurable effort on the part of all present to make an impression upon the contents of the tables, rendered extremely difficult by reason of the quantity as well as the variety of the viands, ex-Governor Pollock arose and requested the company assembled to join in singing the 121st Psalm, a metrical version of which had been placed by the side of each plate. This done, the Chairman said:—

"For the elegant repast of which we have just partaken we are indebted to our etherial friends, the ladies; not that they are nothing more than air, for we find them to be real and substantial blessings. (Hearty cheers by the young men.) As the President of the Board of Trustees, and in their name, I welcome you all, and congratulate you that Lafayette has arisen from the ashes. Like the hill on which she stands, she is a thing of beauty; and, full of fire and earnestness, she will not pause, for onward is her motto. If she has not already attained the first rank as a college, she is rapidly approaching it. But a few years ago we were in the darkness of the valley; we could not see over the mountains, nor around them. It was then that the Board of Trustees held a meeting in Philadelphia, a meeting characterized by such earnest and anxious deliberation that it extended into the small hours of the morning. It was then that we determined upon the election of Dr. Cattell as President. With your election (turning to and addressing the President), the clouds were cleared away and the bright sky opened on us. You found the College not only without an endowment, but cursed with that greatest of all curses that can afflict a church, an educational institution, or an individual—a debt. This debt you succeeded in removing. But that was not enough; you were not yet satisfied. Appealing to the educated patriotism of the land, you demanded $100,000 as a permanent endowment. Scarcely had your appeal been made, when you doubled your demand, and asked for $200,000. Pardee responded with $120,000, and Adamson and Jenks responded, (At the mention of these names there was a loud outburst of applause from all present.) Mr. Scranton, who is here by my side, and others responded. Now are you to stop here? Your banner is not yet on the summit, although it floats beautifully in the air. The amount should be doubled again, and $200,000 more demanded. The moment is auspicious, the sky is bright, the grass is green. Let your endowment be doubled, and then Lafayette will lift up her head in pride. We can well afford to do it in this grand old Commonwealth. Let mind be educated, let citizens be made men; for that purpose are colleges instituted. In conclusion, I propose the health of President Cattell; may he and the college of his love ever prosper."

This proposition was received with hearty cheers, and the toast was drunk in cold water. President Cattell responded by saying that commencements were always occasions of great solemnity to him, notwithstanding the music and general gayety. He referred to his first connection with the institution, and to its present prospects. Three courses had been established—the classical, the scientific, and the post-graduate—and yet their present endowment was sufficient to support only one of these. There was therefore an imperative necessity for increasing the permanent invested endowment to $400,000. The President appealed to ex-Governor Pollock to know if it could not be done, and the Governor thought it could, and that within the coming year. President Cattell then stated that he had made a beginning that very morning. In answer to this appeal for additional endowment, Williamson Adamson, of Philadelphia, had subscribed $10,000; Thomas Beaver, of Danville, $10,000; and A. Pardee, of Hazleton, $80,000.

The announcement of the first two subscriptions were received with great applause; but when Mr. Pardee's name and donation were announced a grand outcry arose from the assemblage, and for some minutes the tumult was so great that the speaker's voice could not be heard. When the uproar had subsided, President Cattell read a letter from Mr. Pardee, stating that he desired to make his whole donation to the College full $200,000, and therefore, in addition to the $120,000 already given, he now added $80,000, on condition that the remainder of the $200,000 proposed as an increase to the endowment should be raised within a year or two. President attell, resuming his remarks, said that this could not be done by magic, but only by the favor and blessing of Almighty God. He trusted that with such assistance they would be able to build up the institution, and that it might long live to His honor and glory.

Selden T. Scranton, Esq., of Oxford, N. J., was then introduced, and having recounted his first acquaintance with President Cattell, and the earnest and persevering manner in which the latter had gone to work to secure the endowment of the institution, declared his conviction that, judging from the success which had attended these earlier efforts, the present one would be equally fortunate.

Addresses were subsequently delivered by the Hon. G. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore; Professors Coleman and Porter, of the College Faculty; and the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Easton. The company remained at the table about two hours, during the whole of which time the utmost good humor and geniality prevailed. Several of the speeches contained sharp and telling points, and the chairman every now and then, in a parenthetical remark, set the company in a roar.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

In the evening, the exercises of the Commencement season were brought to a close by a social gathering at the residence of President Cattell. The house was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and on the lawn in front was stationed a full brass band, whose melodious strains afforded an excellent excuse for the young couples to undertake a promenade about the house and grounds. The company present was a large and brilliant one, and included the Trustees and Faculty of the College, the students and alumni, and that vague portion of the community which is characterized as their friends. The young men appeared to be extremely fortunate, for their "friends" were, without exception, the youth and beauty of Easton, which is somewhat celebrated in this quarter of the world. President Cattell and Mrs. Cattell were stationed in the parlors to welcome the guests; and the latter, after paying their respects in due form, turned aside into the overcrowded rooms, to mingle with a merry throng, whose mingled voices and laughter sounded like the noise of a mountain torrent. In a side room a substantial and elegant collation was spread, and visits to this locality served to vary the evening's social enjoyment. In this hearty, joyous manner closed the college career of the class of 1867. To-morrow they will have become men of the world, and before many days are over, they will discover that the great, whirling, jostling world is not as enchanting as the little learned world they have left behind.

OMIKRON.

MR. SPURGEON'S ORPHAN HOUSE.—The South London *Press* says that the lady who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. Spurgeon asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unused gold and silver, which ought to be put to better use than lying wrapped up in a box."

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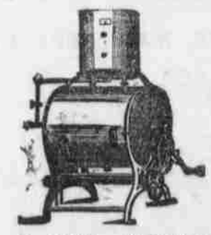

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